

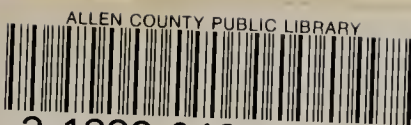


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THE HILLHOUSE FAMILY  
(South Carolina Branch)<sup>c</sup>

by

Helen T. Hillhouse

and

Laurens Petigru

Published by the authors  
1959





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This small book is affectionately  
dedicated to the late Idelette  
and Laurens Hillhouse of Calhoun,  
Georgia, who, more than any others,  
worked to preserve the records  
on the South Carolina branch.



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## ORIGINS OF THE HILLHOUSE FAMILY

The Hillhouses, according to the best evidence, originated in the County of Ayr (Ayrshire) which is located on the southwest coast of Scotland below Glasgow. The earliest of the name to come to America (founders of the New England branch in 1719-20, and the South Carolina branch about 1744) were Scotch-Irish from County Derry, Northern Ireland. But the so-called Scotch-Irish were in reality Scots whose forbears had emigrated from Scotland into the northern counties of Ireland where they, with marked success, maintained their religious and cultural identity. The Hillhouses left Ayrshire for Derry sometime after 1638 during the disputes of the Presbyterian Covenanters with Charles I and his pressures for conformity.

An early reference to the name appears in a document regarding the appointment of a priest or clerk for the Parish of Kilmarnock in 1547 which lists the heads of families and contains the entry "Hillhouss 3". There is a "Hillhouse" place name and postal station in Ayrshire, three miles northeast of Troon, and after several centuries the name and strain persist in the shire. For years Hillhouses have resided at Ayr, Denny, Busby, Schaw Farm near Stair, Hurlford, Dundonald and Kilmarnock. There is also a Hillhouse breed of Ayrshire cattle, made world-famous by Mr. James Howie, a noted breeder.

To James Hillhouse, Solicitor of Ayr, we are indebted for much of the data on the Ayrshire origins. He died on September 14, 1938, but further information has been supplied by Muriel M. H. Hillhouse, his daughter, also a Solicitor and successor to her father's legal practice. This particular family can trace back five generations to Adam Hillhouse who about 1684 leased some 20 acres of land and a house in a village called Fail beside the ruined Monastery of Fail. A headstone still marks his grave in the Parish cemetery of nearby Tarbolton.

Ayr, the county seat, is a pleasant old market town of about 40,000 population which has been a royal burgh since 1236. It lies between the mouth of the River Ayr, where the harbor is busy with the fishing fleet and the coastal steamers, and the mouth of the River Doon which Robert Burns made famous in song and poetry.

In neighboring Glasgow the Hillhouse name is also found. A Kelly's Directory of 1944 contained eleven entries. The best known bearer of the name there was Percy Archibald Hillhouse, D.Sc., John Elder Professor of Naval Architecture, University of Glasgow, author, (1 and a

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(1 Ship Stability and Trim (1918) and Modern Ship Design (1926).





naval architect for a large shipbuilding concern on the Clyde River, the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. In his younger days he had also been for four years, 1898-1904, a professor of naval architecture at the Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan. His family came from Busby, which is six miles south of Glasgow.

Other parts of the United Kingdom show marks of the Hillhouse name, especially Leeds, Liverpool, London and Bristol, but apparently this cannot be said any longer for Northern Ireland. Directories in Leeds and Liverpool carry individuals, as well as firms, with the name. There is an Altcar and Hillhouse station in Lancashire on the W. Lancastershire and Liverpool Southport and Preston Junction Railway. Old Bond Street, London has a men's hat shop, Harman, Hilhouse & Co. Ltd., hatters, which was originally the well-known shop, "Hilhouse the Hatter", established in the early 1700's.

In Bristol there was a shipbuilding concern, Hillhouse and Company, established in 1765 by James Martin Hillhouse, which later became Hillhouse and Hill. This firm is still in business today at Bristol as Charles Hill and Sons Ltd., and with a parent company, the Bristol City Line of Steamships Ltd. When no young member was available to carry on with the Hills, the Hillhouse family sold in 1845 its partnership interest. The father of James Martin had built a fortune in privateering ventures, and had taken a very active interest in city affairs. In 1752 the father was Warden of the Merchant Venturers' Society, and at one time was a city councillor and in 1755-56 the Sheriff of Bristol. James Martin's grandfather had come to Bristol from Northern Ireland. The grandfather was admitted into the liberties of the city in 1704 "for he married Hester, daughter of John Hollister, a linen draper of that City and had taken Oath of Obedience and paid his four shillings and sixpence." He made his way up in the world, and as generally happened with the richer men of the city, turned his attention to shipowning, joining the famous Merchant Venturers' Society, the guild which had already controlled Bristol shipping for well over a century. He became head of the Guild in 1730 when he was made Master. When he died in 1754 he left a fortune of £ 30,000. (2





George Hillhouse, the last active partner in Hillhouse and Hill, died in 1848. He also had taken an interest in the city's public affairs, having been Alderman and Mayor at one time; also Sheriff and Chief Magistrate, as well as Master of the Merchant Venturers' Society, like his father and great-grandfather before him.<sup>(2)</sup>

This Bristol family stemmed directly from Abraham Hillhouse of Artikelly, County Derry, as is shown in the Hillhouse lineage chart. The original James of Bristol was the third son of Abraham.

It is probable that William Hillhouse, Esquire of Clifton, and his daughter Elizabeth, who are listed in Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry Vol. IV (1838) pp. 167-68, were a part of the Bristol family. William married into the Hoods of Lardon Park. William Hillhouse M.A., F.L.S., Professor of Botany at the University of Birmingham, and author,<sup>(3)</sup> may also have been a member of this line.

The old family tree prepared by one of the New England Hillhouses significantly contains a Bristol branch as well as a London branch.

But here we must revert to Northern Ireland. If Ayrshire was the origin of the family in Scotland, County Derry in Ireland's Ulster must be regarded as the second seat of the family. Abraham Hillhouse of Artikelly and his wife, Janet, are the earliest known direct ancestors of the London, Bristol, New England and South Carolina branches. At the time of the struggle between James II and William of Orange for control of Ireland, he was one of the Protestant landholders in the north who took refuge in 1689 within the walled city of Londonderry. Here he and his wife shared the horrors and the heroism of that memorable siege. And when, on July 30, 1689, King William's provision ships relieved the city, he was one of the subscribers to a document expressing to the Sovereign the humble thanks and gratitude of the survivors. It reads in part:

"the humble address to the most excellent majesty of William and Mary, King and Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland, of Governors, Officers, Clergy and other Gentlemen of Londonderry. We, the most dutiful and loyal

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(3) Eduard Strasburger, Handbook of Practical Botany (translated from the German and edited by W. Hillhouse), Swan Sonnenschein & Co. Ltd. (editions from 1887 to 1924).





subscribers of this address out of our deep sense of our late miserable estate and condition, do hereby return our due acknowledgment to Almighty God and to your Sacred Majesty, and under you to the indefatigable care of Major-General Kirk, for an unexpected relief by sea, in spite of all the oppressions of our bloody and implacable enemies ..."

The first signature was that of the heroic governor, the Rev. George Walker. The name of Abraham Hillhouse appears between those of Adam Downing and John Mulholland.

Abraham had three sons, Abraham, John and James. Abraham, the eldest son, probably died before his father because John inherited the estate. John and his wife, Rachel, probably enlarged the fortified manor house of Free Hall. This residence, at the foot of a mountain about two miles from the village of Newton-Linavady on land adjacent to Artikelly, commanded a fine view of Lough Foyle and many miles around. William Hillhouse of New Haven, Conn. visiting the old place in 1789 recorded in his diary:

"Went out on the Coleraine road till we came to the narrow lane leading to the old mansion house. It has been very large, with pavements, gates, walks, gardens, etc. and had once been, as I was informed, a fortification, but it is now very much in ruins, and a great part of the house is fallen down. The garden had been laid out with mounds and walks, and we visited a mound erected by Abraham James Hillhouse upon the occasion of his father's giving an entertainment to all the people of the county."(4

John and Rachel had six sons: Abraham, James, William, John, Samuel and Charles. As the first-born, Abraham inherited Free Hall; James studied divinity at the University of Glasgow and was ordained by the Presbytery of Londonderry. William went to the West Indies and John to England. The diary of William of New Haven in 1789 recorded nothing as to Samuel and Charles.

The origins of the name in America are well

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(4 Margaret Prouty Hillhouse, Historical and Genealogical Collections etc. New York, 1924, pp. 5-6.





documented. The Reverend James Hillhouse of Free Hall, and the second of the sons above mentioned, emigrated to New England in 1719 or 1720. He married Mary Fitch, granddaughter of James Fitch, the first minister of Norwich<sup>(5)</sup> and they at Montville, Connecticut became the founders of the New England branch of the family. Their son, William, had a remarkable career as a New London County Judge for 40 years, and as a member of the provincial, and later state, legislature for 52 years. He and his wife, Sarah Griswold, reared a family of eight, of whom the third child, James, was the most distinguished. He became a Representative in Congress and a United States Senator, and also served Yale College for 50 years as its Treasurer. Other members of this branch, on which abundant records exist, include: James Abraham Hillhouse, the poet and dramatist<sup>(6)</sup>; David Hillhouse of Washington, Georgia, the owner and editor of an early newspaper in Georgia<sup>(7)</sup>; an Army Major who laid out the city of Macon, Georgia; General Thomas Hillhouse, Adjutant-General of the State of New York during the Civil War; Thomas Griswold Hillhouse, the twentieth Comptroller of the State of New York; Oliver Hillhouse Prince, United States Senator from Georgia; an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and, in this generation, two university professors at the University of Minnesota and Michigan State University, respectively. The family home in New Haven was eventually bought by Yale University, and the family library of some 20,000 volumes has become the "Hillhouse Collection" in the Yale library. A high school and an avenue, both with the Hillhouse name, are landmarks still in New Haven.

William of the Province of South Carolina (St. Mark's and Providence Parish), who established the South Carolina branch, was, it is believed, a son of Samuel (but possibly Charles), and a great-grandson of Abraham of Artikelly. He was born in County Derry, came to western Pennsylvania sometime before 1744, ultimately moved to the upper reaches of South Carolina Province, and obtained in 1772 a land grant in St. Mark's and Providence Parish for 300 acres. Two sons, both born in western Pennsylvania, were Captains in the Revolutionary War (John and William), and three grandsons became Presbyterian ministers: Reverend William Dickey of Kentucky

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(5) Charles T. Hazelrigg, American Literary Pioneer: A Biographical Study of James A. Hillhouse (1953) pp. 4-5.

(6) ibid.

(7) His wife, Sarah Porter Hillhouse, continued the newspaper after his death and became Georgia's first woman editor.





and Ohio, Reverend James Hillhouse of South Carolina and Alabama, and the Reverend Joseph of South Carolina.

So far we have been able to establish very little concerning the sojourn of the Hillhouses in western Pennsylvania. The records of Christ Church in Philadelphia show that Mary Hillhouse was married on October 15, 1747 to John Reily.<sup>(8)</sup> She may have been William's sister. Marriage of a son and a daughter with the Dickeys, and a son to Margaret Chambers, suggests that William and his family probably lived in Paxtang, Donegal, or Derry Township in Lancaster (later Dauphin) County, or in Cumberland County. Descendants of Moses Dickey, and of the four Chambers brothers who settled originally about 1720-1730 in the Fort Hunter area north of Harrisburg, were in both counties. In the Old Paxtang and Derry church records, the names - Dickey, Stevenson, and Chambers - appear, all three being family names connected with either William or his son John.<sup>(9)</sup> Moses Dickey was a Justice of the Peace.<sup>(10)</sup> A Roland (or Rowland) Chambers was the first elder of the Donegal Church, 1720-1733.<sup>(11)</sup>

The tide of the Scotch-Irish immigration into Pennsylvania was heavy between 1717 to 1741. The newcomers landed at New Castle or Philadelphia and moved into the western counties where good land was still available. From the earliest settlements in Lancaster County, they pressed on across the Susquehanna, Paxtang being the best fording place, and began their march through the Cumberland Valley. According to one historian, all but about fifty families out of an estimated 5000 inhabitants in the Valley around 1750 were Scotch-Irish.<sup>(12)</sup> William Henry Egle has written: "About the year 1740 the influx of Scotch-Irish was so great that family after family removed down the valley to the Potomac, and beyond to Virginia and the Carolinas, and this tide of emigration was one continued stream until the thunders of the Revolution checked emigration to America."<sup>(13)</sup>

(8) J.E. Linn, Pennsylvania Marriages Prior to 1810, Vol.I, p. 123.

(9) William Henry Egle, Pennsylvania Genealogies (1896), p. 247.

(10) William Henry Egle, History of Dauphin County, Everts & Peck, Philadelphia, 1883, p. 76.

(11) E.M.J. Klein (ed.), Lancaster County Pennsylvania-A History, Vol.II, Lewis Historical Publishing Co. Inc., 1924, p. 780.

(12) Sylvester H. Stevens, Pennsylvania-The Keystone State (Historical), American Historical Company, Inc., New York, 1956, pp. 102-103.

(13) Egle, supra, p. 31.





An Ohio branch of the family came to America about 1799-1800. The founder of this branch was Hugh Hillhouse who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland but moved to Londonderry, Ireland. In the year 1798 he was condemned to be shot for his part in the Rebellion, but being a Protestant and a Free Mason his sentence was commuted to banishment to Australia. In passage the boat was in a storm and had to put into a Virginia harbor for repairs. The captain being also a Free Mason allowed Hugh and his family of five sons and two daughters to escape. A sixth son, John, who was an excellent sailor, chose to stay with the captain. He continued on to Australia and was lost to his American kinsmen.

Hugh settled in Virginia until after the War of 1812. In 1816 the family emigrated to Ohio and settled near Chillicothe. Later some of the family moved into Indiana. One grandson of the original Hugh, named Nathaniel Hillhouse, was a Major in the Union Cavalry during the Civil War; another, Joseph H. Hillhouse of Columbus, Ohio, served as a Union infantry captain.

Others with the name Hillhouse have come to both the United States and Canada from various parts of the United Kingdom, but usually stemmed back to Ayrshire. Laurens of the South Carolina branch years ago corresponded with a Liggeris Hillhouse in Texas whose family emigrated from Northern Ireland early in the 19th Century; there is also an Alabama family that came directly from England.

Percy A. Hillhouse, the Glasgow naval architect, wrote that he had two cousins - Will and his sister Rose - who came to the States in the latter half of the 19th Century and settled originally at Moline, Illinois, but later moved to Los Angeles.

Laurens Hillhouse also corresponded in 1924 with a Mrs. Robert Hillhouse of Montreal whose family was from Ayrshire. A Saskatchewan Hillhouse wrote that his great-grandfather and Robert Burns' father were neighbors and close friends near Tarbolton (at Fail and Lochlee), and when the elder Burns was buried, the coffin was carried between two ponies, having been laced onto two poles, with each suspended on the side of a pony from the saddle stirrups. According to the same correspondent, most of the Canadian Hillhouses originated in Ayrshire.

Interestingly enough in rural Ayrshire the name is pronounced "Hillus", and this pronunciation reappeared in this country in Arkansas. The predominant pronunciation, however, is "Hill-house". The spelling has been corrupted but little. In a few cases one "l", the "e",





or both, have been dropped.

A lineage chart (Chart 1) has been added at this point to show the relationship between some of the components of a widely scattered family. This chart combines elements embedded in the notes of William Hillhouse, Esq. of New Haven when he visited County Derry in 1789; a part of the old family tree in the possession of the New England branch but copied by Dr. John Peter Hillhouse (South Carolina branch) in 1847, and a portion of the chart on the Bristol (England) family which was published in the 1950's.<sup>(14)</sup>

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(14 John C.G. Hill, supra.



HILLHOUSE LINEAGE CHART

ABRAHAM of ARTIKELLY  
b. 1639 (or earlier)  
md. Janet

JOHN of FREE HALL  
md. Rachel

JAMES md. 1st Miss  
Lennox; 2nd Hester  
Hollister

ABRAHAM  
died before  
his father

ABRAHAM

THE REV. JAMES  
md. Mary Fitch

WILLIAM  
went to the  
West Indies

JOHN

SAMUEL

CHARLES

WILLIAM  
md. Miss  
Parsons

JOHN

JAMES, the  
privateer md.  
Miss Martin

Children  
owned Free  
Hall

WILLIAM md.  
Sarah Griswold

JAMES, the U.S.  
Senator

WILLIAM of the  
Province of South  
Carolina

CAPT. JOHN md.  
Margaret Chambers

WILLIAM Two daughters

WILLIAM  
(md. an Indian  
and became  
a chief)

JAMES MARTIN,  
the shipbuilder

ULSTER  
BRANCH

NEW ENGLAND  
BRANCH

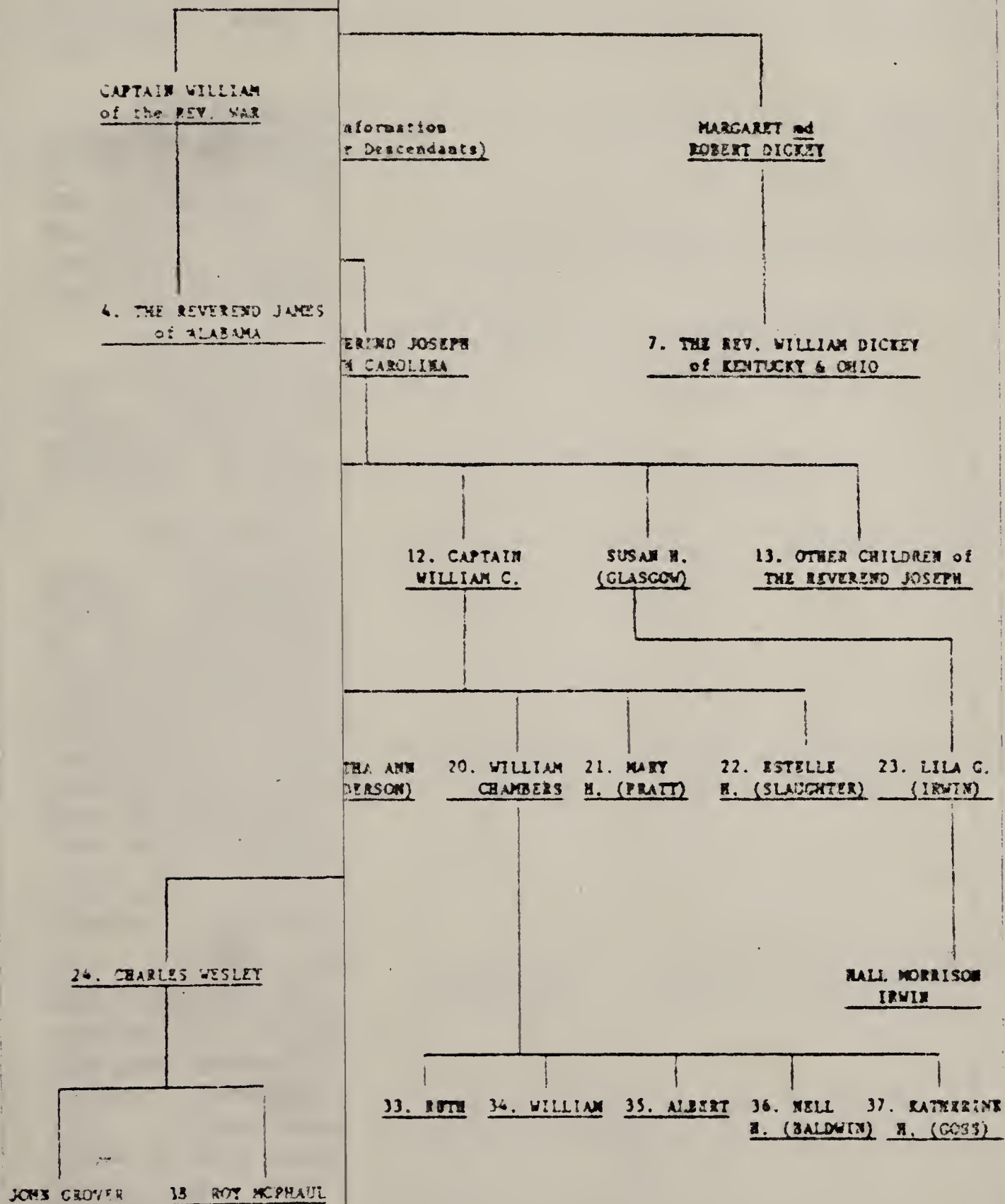
LONDON  
BRANCH

SOUTH CAROLINA  
BRANCH

BRISTOL (England)  
BRANCH

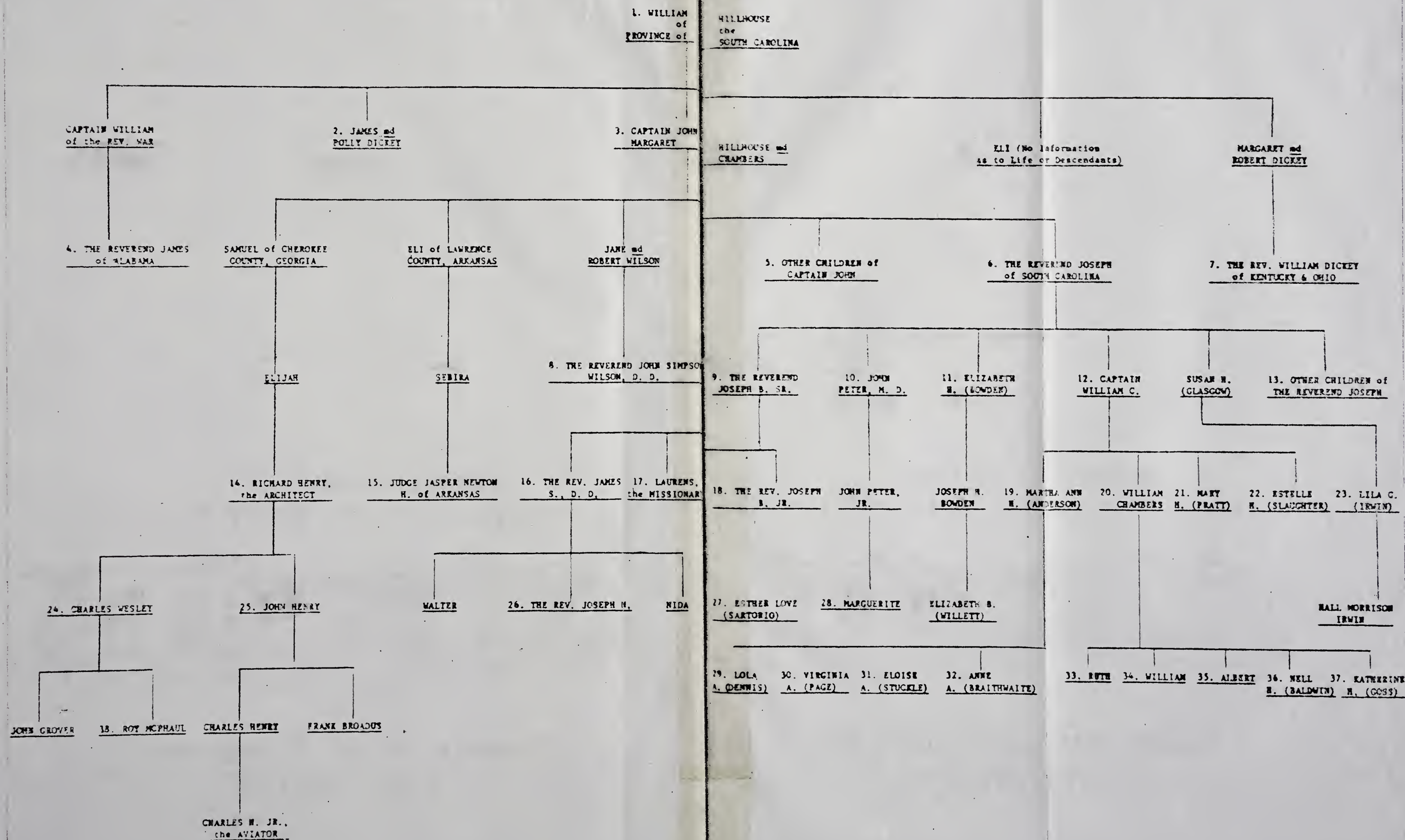
















# 1. William of the Province of South Carolina

This progenitor of the South Carolina branch (also known as the Southern branch) of the Hillhouse family, was born in County Derry, Ulster (Northern Ireland). He was a descendant (a great-grandson it is believed) of Abraham Hillhouse, who in 1689, during the struggle between James II and William of Orange for control of Ireland, was in the besieged city of Londonderry. An old family tree in the possession of members of the New England branch indicates that William was a lineal descendant of Abraham.<sup>(15)</sup>

The known birth date of one of William's children supports the probable date of his birth as circa 1715, or by 1725 at the latest.<sup>(16)</sup> This would suggest that William was a nephew, rather than a brother, of the Reverend James Hillhouse who came to America in 1719, or 1720, and who settled at what is now Montville, Connecticut, establishing the New England branch.<sup>(17)</sup>

William was in western Pennsylvania, married and with children,<sup>(18)</sup> prior to the French and Indian War because records show that his son, John, was born in Pennsylvania on May 15, 1744 and his third (or fourth) son, William, "about 1752".

The dates when the family began and completed the migration from Pennsylvania to Upper South Carolina are not known. Braddock's defeat in 1755 left the frontier area of western Pennsylvania exposed to the Indians, so many Scotch-Irish families began the trek down the valleys through western Virginia and North Carolina, with ultimate settlement in the upper parts of the province of South Carolina. The Hillhouses may have been a part of this southward movement shortly after Braddock's defeat. On the other hand, they may have moved some 15 years later. The earliest known record in South Carolina of this William was a land grant dated October 9, 1772 of 300 acres

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(15) Reproduced at page 71. A copy of this tree was made in 1847 by John Peter Hillhouse, M.D. while still a student in the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta. He visited members of the New England branch living in Washington, Georgia who possessed the original.

(16) This assumes that when his first child was born in 1744 he was somewhere between 19 and 29 years of age.

(17) See page 9 for lineage from Abraham of Artikelly to William.

(18) The name of his wife unfortunately is not known.





on Turkey Creek (then Nathan's), a branch of Bullock's Creek, nine or ten miles south of what is now York, S.C. (19 William was recited as being of "the parish of St. Marks and Providence of South Carolina", and the land as lying in "the province of South Carolina formerly North Carolina Mecklenburg County, on the East side of Broad River on a branch of Bullock Creek called Nathan's." The same year, on March 24, 1772, his daughter, Margaret, married "in South Carolina" Robert Dickey who was also of Scotch-Irish stock. So it can be at least stated with certainty that the family came during or before 1772.

Family records show that William had five children: John, James, William, Eli and Margaret. The exact order of their birth is not known, although it would appear that John was the oldest, and probably William was the third or fourth son.

At the opening of the Revolutionary War William Senior was too old for military service. He continued pioneer farming while his sons John and William were in the Army, both Captains. When the British general, Cornwallis, campaigned in this area of Upper South Carolina against Marion and Sumter, the home of William was used, at least for a very brief period, as Cornwallis' headquarters. (20 The family, however, were at the time refugees away from the path of the British.

Little more is known of this pioneer settler. According to the research of Laurens Hillhouse, he was a member of the Bullock's Creek Presbyterian Church, and was probably buried there. William, it is believed, died prior to 1790 because in the First Census of the United States he was not listed among the heads of families. (21 A family Bible once existed; was last reported to be in the possession of a descendant in North Georgia. (22

(19 A deed from Samuel McBrayer to William Hillhouse, Deed Book "D", pages 348-351, Clerk's Office, York County Courthouse. Price paid was 10 shillings.

(20 "Cornwallis encamped on Turkey Creek at Wm. and John Hillhouse's", Historical Collections of the Joseph Habersham Chapter Daughters of the Amer. Revolution, Vol. III (1910), page 91.

(21 A deed which is recorded in the Clerk's Office, Anderson, S.C. to William Hillhouse in 1792 of 250 acres on Beaver Creek is probably to his son, William, who served in the War and later moved to Starksville, Miss.

(22 Cherokee County.





Had William lived to see the works of his immediate descendants, he could well have been proud of them. Three grandsons were educated Presbyterian ministers, one of whom attained prominence; and a great-grandson was the founder of the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta and a Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.





2. James Hillhouse, son of William of the Province (probably the second son), was born in western Pennsylvania; moved with his father to the upper part of South Carolina Province. Married Mary (Polly) Dickey (born April 11, 1753), a daughter of John and Martha (McNeely) Dickey. (23

James and Mary Hillhouse were the parents of eight children: William, John (married Bethiah Sharp), (24 George (married Elizabeth Dobbins), James, Robert, David, Sally and Polly.

James appeared in 1797 as one of the attestants, with his brother Captain John, to the validity of a 1772 land grant to their father, William of St. Mark's and Providence Parish. A list of deeds in the courthouse at Anderson, S.C. shows that he acquired in 1802 a tract of 302 acres on Big Generostee Creek.

Most of this family moved from South Carolina to Tennessee and Kentucky in the early 1800's. Today their descendants are believed to be mainly in Arkansas and Missouri.

Among the descendants of John and Martha (McNeely) Dickey might be listed: a) the Rev. James Henry Dickey, Presbyterian minister of Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois (1780-1856), son of Robert Dickey and his second wife, Mary Henry, daughter of James Henry and Agnes Mitchell; b) the Rev. William Nathaniel Dickey, Acting Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Davidson College, 1860-61 (born Yorkville, S.C. 1834; graduated at Davidson, 1860 and Columbia Theological Seminary in 1869; Lieutenant C.S.A.) and Presbyterian minister in Texas; and c) Theophilus Lyle Dickey (1811-85), Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. The Compendium of American Genealogy, First Families of America, Vol. V, p. 157; The Semi-Centennial Catalogue of Davidson College, Davidson, N.C., 1837-1887, published in Raleigh, N.C., 1891; J. Estelle Stewart King, Abstracts of Wills, Inventories and Administration Accounts of Albemarle County, Virginia, 1748-1800 (1940), p. 7; F.E. Chappell, Genealogy of the Chappell, Dickie, and Kindred Families of Virginia (1900), p. 266.

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(23 John Dickey was part of the Scotch-Irish migration southward from Pennsylvania; lived first in Albemarle County on the Mechanics River opposite the Rockfish Gap in the South Mountains; later moved to South Carolina Province. Martha McNeely was a daughter of George McNeely, known as "Honest George, the North Country man".

(24 A daughter, Polly Hillhouse, was born in 1800.





3. Captain John Hillhouse was born May 15, 1744 in western Pennsylvania; came to South Carolina with his father. He married Margaret Chambers, of western Pennsylvania, who was born April 28, 1748. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom reached maturity: William (a pioneer in Texas), Samuel, Margaret, Jane, John Jr., Eli, Elijah, Sarah, James, Joseph, and two others who died young (names not now known).

In the Revolutionary War John rose from private to Captain. He was then in his early thirties. After the war he became a farmer and also operated a small weaving establishment, an important handicraft in frontier days before the advent of factory-made clothes and when imported materials were little known except in the coastal cities.

He probably farmed originally the home place in York, but later moved to Pendleton County, into that part which is now Anderson County, and acquired land. A deed recorded in the York County courthouse, dated 1797, carries an attestation, with his brother James as to the validity of the grant to his father in 1772 of the original Hillhouse place on Turkey Creek. The 1790 Census lists a "John Hilhous" and a "John Hillhouse", both in Camden district, York County. Since the latter is shown by the Census tract as having a family of 12, this must have been "Captain John". The classifications - free white males of "16 years and upward" and "under 16 years", and "free white females" tally fairly closely with the family records on Captain John and his children. He would have been 46 in 1790 and two of his sons old enough to give a count of "3" in the column "free white males 16 years and upward, including heads of families".

The move to Pendleton County probably occurred about 1802, or earlier. Records in the county courthouse at Anderson, S.C. show three land grants to John, in 1802 and 1814, totalling 238 acres - on Nelson's Branch and Rocky River, south of the town. (25)

He probably was a member first of the Bullock's Creek Presbyterian Church, and later of the Mt. Tabor Church in Pendleton County. (26) Evidence differs as to the exact place where he was buried in 1832. In 1917 his grave and Margaret Chambers' were described in a letter as located

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(25) Also a grant to John Hillhouse Jr. of 100 acres on Coldwater Creek, 1814.

(26) Located on Rocky River about two miles south of Anderson.





in a "small unused graveyard surrounded by the village of the Orr Cotton Mills" on the edge of Anderson. But others place the site at the Mt. Tabor Church.

The Rev. Joseph B. Hillhouse Sr., born in 1820, recorded in his lifetime a slight recollection of his grandfather as he was shortly before his death - "a gray old patriarch in his eighties". The Eowdens of Mississippi, as late as 1917, still owned an old leather-covered trunk which had been Captain John's.





#### 4. The Reverend James Hillhouse

James, a grandson of William of the Parish of St. Marks and Providence, was the first well-educated member of the South Carolina branch. He was a son of Captain William of the Revolutionary War and Sarah \_\_\_\_\_.

Born in Pendleton district, South Carolina, about 1792, he was educated at Varennes Academy under David McDowell, and then studied theology at Willington under the famous Dr. Moses Waddel. He married Nancy Norris. (27

As a very young man he was licensed to preach and in 1816-17 made pastor of both the famous Hopewell Church (Old Stone Church) (28 about two miles from Pendleton Village, and the nearby Carmel Church. These he served from 1816 to 1822. While there he was a member of the Pendleton Farmers' Society, an organization associated with the founding of Clemson College and to which John C. Calhoun also belonged, and which continued in existence for over a 100 years. (29 During this pastorate he also owned some 278 acres in the Pendleton district. (30

In 1822 he moved to Alabama, accepting a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Greensborough. Here he labored with great success for thirteen years, but his life was cut short by an illness in 1835. (31 Synod records testify that "he was a man of considerable ability - a most fervent speaker. His ministry though short was greatly successful." (32

In an old encyclopaedia, the following sketch of him appears:

"Rev. James Hillhouse of Pendleton District, S.C. settled in 1822 at Greensborough, Green County, Alabama, where he labored for many years with the zeal and energy of an apostle. He

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(27 D.A.R. Magazine, February 1926.

(28 First a stated supply in 1816; installed April 23, 1817. The Old Stone Church was built in 1800. Richard Newman Brackett, The Old Stone Church, Oconee County, South Carolina, R.L. Bryan Co., Columbia, 1905, pp. 40-41, 97-98.

(29 Pendleton Farmers' Society, Foote & Davies Co., Atlanta, 1908, 208 pp.

(30 Land grant is recorded in the Clerk's Office, Anderson County Courthouse.

(31 It is believed that he left descendants but we have no record of them.

(32 Memorials of Deceased Ministers of The Synod of Ga.





organized in 1823 the church in that place and also that of Carmel, Fairview, Marion, and Cedar Grove. He was an unusually popular and effective preacher. His command of language was remarkable and his feelings were easily excited. No man was more abundant in labor and none ever labored more cheerfully. It was the joy of his heart to spend and be spent for the cause of Christ. His appeals to the Church and to the world were truly powerful, and under God his was the controlling mind in all the meetings in which he participated. He died at Greensborough, November 17, 1835."<sup>(33)</sup>

Captain William, the father of the Reverend James, was the third (or fourth) son of William of the Province. Born about 1752 in western Pennsylvania he made the trek with his father down into Upper South Carolina. After the Revolutionary War, he settled in Pendleton district (later Anderson County) and in 1792 obtained a 250-acre land grant on Beaver Creek. Sometime later he and his family moved to Starksville, Mississippi. Here he lived to the ripe old age of about 95, dying there sometime shortly after 1847. Besides his son James, he had two married daughters - Mrs. Barron and Mrs. Elijah Eardwell, and two unmarried daughters, Jane and Sallie.

Captain William's remains are interred in the old Odd Fellows' Cemetery at Starksville. Many years ago the Daughters of the American Revolution there erected a monument to his memory.<sup>(34)</sup>

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(33) Encyclopaedia of The Presbyterian Church In The United States, extract copied by Laurens Hillhouse in Princeton, N.J., 1884.

(34) Clipping from a Starksville, Miss. newspaper dated May 19, 1912, "Memorial Services at Odd Fellows Cemetery Sunday Afternoon In Honor of Capt. Hillhouse, A Soldier of the Revolution".





## 5. Children of Captain John Hillhouse

Individual sketches appear herein on the descendants of Jane Hillhouse Wilson; Samuel Hillhouse of Cherokee County, Georgia; Eli of Lawrence County, Ark.; and of the Reverend Joseph.

Of the order of the twelve children of Captain John and Margaret (Chambers) Hillhouse it is known only that William was the oldest and Joseph the youngest.

William was a pioneer settler in Texas prior to its fight for independence from Mexico. He was a married man and head of a family as shown by applications filed by his heirs for headright grants. He was killed in an attack on his home; whether by Mexicans, or marauders, is not known. His heirs received a large tract of land under a headright certificate dated May 3, 1838 issued by the Board of Land Commissioners of Washington County, Texas. The certificate sets out that he emigrated to Texas in 1832. Under this certificate a survey of one league was located in what is now Montgomery and Waller Counties and was patented January, 1847 to his heirs. Under an "unlocated balance certificate" dated May 3, 1838, another survey of land containing 969,000 square varas was located in Fannin County and patented to his heirs on August 7, 1869.<sup>(35)</sup> Descendants are probably living in Texas and Arkansas.

Margaret Hillhouse married \_\_\_\_\_ Stevenson and moved to Kentucky. There are Stevensons in Kentucky, but no connection has yet been established between any of these persons and Margaret and her husband. George Robertson's Scrap Book on Law and Politics, Men and Times (1855), for example, lists two members of the Kentucky General Assembly in 1817 named Stevenson. At a much later date, William Stevenson and two unmarried sisters were living at Harrodsburg. Further research may prove more fruitful.

(35a)

John Hillhouse, Jr. remained in Anderson County and married, first, Cynthia Porter, and second, Mary Montgomery. Six children were born of the first union: Sarah, Benjamin M., Porter, Margaret (married John Erskine), Elizabeth (married Warren Smith), and Cynthia (married John Seawright). A land grant of 100 acres on Coldwater Creek in Anderson County was recorded to John Jr. in 1814. Son Porter married Mary Morris and they had five children:

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(35 Letter from General Land Office, State of Texas, Austin, November 25, 1935.

(35a John was one of original elders of the Varennes Church organized in 1813 or 1814. Jones and Mills, History etc. pp. 972-73





Mary Jane (married Samuel Gray), John D., Ann, Joseph W., and Samuel. Porter was killed in battle near Lynchburg during the Civil War in the latter part of 1862.

Descendants of John Hillhouse, Jr. scattered to Florida, Hardeman County, Tenn., Arkansas and Texas. The Hillhouses who have been living in Anderson County, S.C. since 1900 are also his descendants. Much of the information here was supplied by Julia Gray, a granddaughter of Porter Hillhouse, who lived in Washington, D.C. Some of those who remained in South Carolina are interred at the Mountain Creek Church and the Roberts Presbyterian Church in Anderson County.

Two sons of Captain John were bachelors. Elijah, a twin brother of Eli, went with him to Arkansas and died there. He is buried at Batesville. James, the second bachelor, died at "Shady Grove", the home of the Reverend Joseph, his younger brother. James is probably buried at the Mt. Zion Church.

Sarah Hillhouse married James Allen of New York and moved to Mississippi about 1847-48. Five children were born to them: Anne, James Hillhouse, Theresa Minerva, and two who died in infancy. Descendants are known to have lived in Texas and in various parts of Mississippi. The Rev. Albert Sidney Allen, D.D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Nashville, Tenn., 1907-1933, was a grandson of James and Sarah (Hillhouse) Allen, and a son of James Hillhouse Allen and Emma S. Barton. He was an A.B. and B.D. graduate of the Southwestern Presbyterian University. For many years he was also president of the trustees of the Carnegie Library in Nashville.

As for the two remaining children of Captain John and Margaret Chambers, their names are not known. Supposedly they died either shortly after birth, or while still quite young.





6. The Reverend Joseph Hillhouse was the second of the educated grandsons of William of the Province (and a first cousin of the Reverend James who was his classmate).

Joseph was the youngest of twelve children of Captain John and his wife, Margaret Chambers. He was born in Camden district, York County, on October 11, 1789 when his parents were 45 and 41 years of age. He graduated at Varennes Academy, then under David McDowell of Minnsboro, (36 and studied theology with Dr. Moses Waddel at the famous Willington School. Dr. Waddel later officiated at Joseph's marriage.

A fine description of Willington and its influence has appeared in Memorials of Academic Life - Through Three Generations, by John N. Waddel, Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1891, Richmond, Va. (37

Joseph married on \_\_\_\_\_ Harriet Gibert, daughter of the able Huguenot leader, Pierre Gibert, (38 and a second cousin of the distinguished Charleston lawyer, Judge James Louis Petigru. Pierre had succeeded his uncle, the Reverend Jean Louis Gibert, as head of the last Huguenot colony to come to South Carolina (settled at New Bordeaux near Abbeville in 1764) and was also a

(36 The author owns a book awarded to Joseph as a prize in 1811 at Varennes.

(37 Dr. Waddel's Willington was the most famous of the early South Carolina academies. "In 1804 Waddel began his school at Willington, in the present McCormick County. Here in cheap log huts lived his 150 boys, ranging from the wealthy aristocrats of Charleston to the then poor and obscure McDuffie. Each small group of students were carried forward according to their ability. Calhoun went from here to the Junior Class at Yale, and others to the same class elsewhere." David Duncan Wallace, South Carolina - A Short History, 1520-1948, University of North Carolina Press, 1951, pp. 458-59.

"In 1809 a commodious building containing four recitation rooms and a chapel was erected ..." Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association, 1955, page 10. See also Ralph M. Lyon, "Moses Waddel and the Willington Academy", North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. VIII (July, 1931), pp. 256-288.

(38 Pierre served as a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War; he was several times elected to the State Legislature as an Assemblyman from his district. Pierre and Elizabeth (Bienaime) Gibert were buried on their plantation, situated between Willington and Giberts Mill, S.C.





nephew of the Rt. Reverend Etienne Gibert, minister of the Chapel Royal of St. James and later Rector of St. Andrews, Isle of Guernsey.

Joseph and Harriet had twelve children, five sons and seven daughters: Mary Gibert, Joseph Bionaine, John Peter, James Waddell, Benjamin, Elizabeth Gibert, Harriet Newell, Lucy Kennedy, William Chambers, Sophie Golden, Susan Humphries, and Eliza. All reached maturity and nine were married. One (James Waddell) died at Manassas during the Civil War, on July 22, 1861, the day after the first battle of Manassas (Bull Run).

Joseph's first pastorate was at Fair Forest Church (Union District) of the South Carolina Presbytery, where he was ordained in 1817. Here his oldest son, Joseph Bionaine, was born. The family's permanent home, however, over a long period was at "Shady Grove", a place he bought, located about two miles from the Mt. Zion Presbyterian Church at Sandy Springs between the present towns of Anderson and Pendleton, and not far from Six-and-Twenty Creek. Joseph had sold the place close to Anderson which he had inherited from his father in order to be near to the church which was long his charge. "Shady Grove", even after his death, remained the seat of this part of the South Carolina branch until it was finally sold by Joseph Bowden, a grandson. It was a farm of about 500 acres, well watered with creeks and springs. (39

He died on November 22, 1855, age 67 years, in charge of the Mt. Zion and Midway Churches, and is buried in the family plot at Mt. Zion where now some fourteen or more of his descendants also rest. (40

A great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Bowden Willett, had the plot enclosed with a cement wall about 1947. Among the family interred there are: The Reverend Joseph; his wife, Harriet; sons, Waddell (Civil War casualty) and Benjamin; two unmarried daughters, Harriet and Eliza; daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Alfred Bowden; grandsons Joseph Bowden and wife, Mary Boggs, and Walter and James Waddell Bowden; and three grandchildren who died young - James, Harriet and Mary Bruce.

(39 In 1947 ownership was in the hands of a Dr. Sharp.

(40 At one time the Bethel Church, six miles north of Walhalla, S.C., was also one of his churches. F.D. Jones and W.H. Mills, History of the Presbyterian Church In South Carolina Since 1850, R.L. Bryan Co., Columbia, 1926, p. 310. Other churches served during a busy life included Unionville, Union Presbyterian Church (formerly Brown's Creek), Bradaway, Varennes, and Little Mountain Church (Abbeville District).





7. The Reverend William Dickey was a grandson of William of the Province and a son of Margaret Hillhouse and Robert Dickey; <sup>(41)</sup> born December 6, 1774 at Bullock's Creek, S.C.

His father and mother moved in 1775 to Bourbon County and later Logan County, Kentucky. The mother died in Ohio, August 30, 1778, leaving three small children: John, William and Martha. After the mother's death they were returned to South Carolina to live with their grandfather. <sup>(42)</sup> William Dickey was baptized by the Reverend Joseph Alexander in the Bullock's Creek Presbyterian Church.

Later he returned to Kentucky and was licensed to preach by the Transylvania Presbytery at Spring Hill, October 8, 1802. <sup>(43)</sup> The records show further that he was commissioned by the General Assembly in 1814 as one of 50 ministers to undertake missionary tours. Ten of these were directed to carry on their work within the bounds of the Synod of Kentucky. The Reverend William was assigned to the counties of Livingston, Caldwell, Muhlenburg, Ohio, Henderson, Hopkins and Union, with the adjacent settlements along the Ohio River. <sup>(44)</sup>

He married first, Rebecca Ross from near Nashville, Tenn., and second, Ella Ghormley, of Greenfield, Ohio. He died December 5, 1857 at Bloomingburg, Ohio.

His father, Robert Dickey, was brother of Mary Dickey who married James Hillhouse. See Sketch 2 above. In January 1780 Robert married Mary Henry, the daughter of James Henry and Agnes Mitchell. There are descendants also of this marriage. <sup>(45)</sup>

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(41) Married March 4, 1772.

(42) William and Martha Dickey appear in the 1790 U.S. Census of South Carolina in Ninety-Six District, Pendleton County.

(43) William Warren Sweet, Religion on the American Frontier, Vol. II, The Presbyterians - 1783-1840, Harpers, New York, 1936, p. 188.

(44) Ibid., pp. 778, 783.

(45) J. Dickey Templeton, Dickey Genealogy, 1918 (copy in State Historical Library, Forrest Park, St. Louis, Mo.; also New York City Public Library.).





8. The Reverend John Simpson Wilson, D.D. was the most distinguished of the great-grandsons of William of the Province.

Born in Anderson district (then Pendleton), S.C., January 4, 1796, the son of Jane Hillhouse (a daughter of Captain John and Margaret Chambers Hillhouse) and Robert Wilson. His parents moved to Missouri in his early childhood but returned South in 1812. After preparation (probably at the Varennes Academy) he studied classics and theology under the celebrated Dr. Moses Waddel at his Willington School; later at Ruckersville, Ga. under a Mr. McDowell. His theological preparations were completed under Dr. Thomas Charlton Henry of Columbia, S.C., one of the most accomplished scholars and preachers of the day. After being licensed on October 4, 1819, by the Presbytery of South Carolina, he taught school and preached for four years at Ruckersville (Elbert County), Ga.

Married Juliet Means (who died October 18, 1868). Of this marriage four sons and four daughters were born.

In 1824 pastorate work was begun in Gwinnett County and continued for 20 years. During this period, he was pastor of Fairview Church, and projected and built up the Presbyterian Church at Lawrenceville. These churches greatly prospered under his ministry, increasing to hundreds from small numbers. For 15 years he was rector of the old academy of Lawrenceville, having large flourishing classes of young men from Gwinnett and adjoining counties. From this school some went forth into the ministry.

In 1844 he moved to Decatur where he had organized the First Presbyterian Church of Decatur. Here he remained as pastor for 15 years; also diligently engaged in the school room during this period. The last school under his direction was the Hannah Moore Female Collegiate Institute in Decatur, chartered on December 22, 1857.<sup>(46)</sup>

In 1859 he was called as the full-time pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta, a church which he had organized in 1848 with nineteen charter members,<sup>(47)</sup> and

(46) Atlanta - A City of the Modern South (American Guide Series), Smith and Durrell, New York, 1942, p. 214.

(47) The first meeting place was Atlanta's first church and school house, a log-house built in the angle made by Peachtree and Houston Streets. Week days it was a school, and on Sundays a community church, used for a time by five denominations. Atlanta's first Sunday School was also conducted there, on a non-sectarian basis. Dr. Wilson is





which he had served as its first pastor in connection with his duties in Decatur. Dr. Wilson was with the Atlanta church until his death on March 27, 1873. He is buried at Oakland Cemetery.

He was eminently successful as a teacher, preacher, and writer. He educated hundreds of scholars; organized 14 churches (and other churches were formed by emigrations from his churches); was sent as a commissioner to 11 General Assemblies, and was elected Moderator of the General Assembly in 1864. The Doctor of Divinity degree was conferred on him by Oglethorpe University in 1852.

His active ministry covered a period of over 53 years. For 35 consecutive years he failed only once to attend Synod, and that because of severe family affliction. He attended presbyteries without number. When the Synod of Georgia was organized in 1845, he was elected Stated Clerk, and resigned only at the last meeting, in November, 1872.

According to his associates, he remained quite vigorous until the end. "He was among the few who continue to grow intellectually after the meridian of life. His best efforts appeared after his 60th year, and he was mentally more vigorous at 70 than at 40 and 50. ..." (48)

Biographical sketch in E.C. Scott, Ministerial Directory etc. 1861-1941.

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(47 cont. credited with having preached the first sermon there in 1847, and with furnishing the leadership in this community endeavor. The First Presbyterian Church dedicated its own building, erected on Marietta Street, on July 4, 1852. E.Y. Clarke, Atlanta Illustrated (1881) pp. 23 and 29; John R. Hornady, Atlanta - Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow (1922) American Cities Book Company, p. 354; Atlanta - A City of The Modern South (American Guide Series), (1942) Smith and Durrell, New York, pp. 13-14; 82-83.

(48 Minutes of the Synod of Georgia, 1873, pp. 13-15.





9. The Reverend Joseph Bienaime Hillhouse, Sr. was born January 5, 1820 in Union District, S.C. where his father, the Reverend Joseph, was pastor of the Fair Forest Presbyterian Church. He was the oldest son; his mother was Harriet, daughter of Pierre Gibert, head of the French Huguenot settlement at New Bordeaux, S.C.

On December 18, 1849 he married Esther Love Steele (born March 9, 1826), the daughter of James and Elizabeth Ann (Bruce) Steele. The ceremony was at Grumble Thorpe Hall, the Steele plantation home in Anderson district. Of this union, nine children were born: Annie Elizabeth, Harriet Gibert, James Steele, Susan Idelette, Louis Durand, William Laurens, Marcus Lee, Joseph B. Jr., and Walter Calhoun.

He graduated from the Columbia Theological Seminary and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister on April 23, 1845 by the Presbytery of South Carolina meeting at Gilder's Creek Church. See the Rev. Geo. Howe, History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina (Columbia, S.C. 1883) Vol. II, pp. 746-747. He held pastorates at Bethany, Warrior's Creek, Duncan's Creek, Mt. Zion, and Pickens Court House (all in the South Carolina Presbytery), and at Calhoun, Red Clay, and Sonora (in the Cherokee, Ga. Presbytery). He also, early in his career, conducted a school at Double Branches, S.C.; later (but before the Civil War) at Clinton, S.C. on the site where the Presbyterian Church now stands;<sup>(49)</sup> and at Newberry, S.C. where he resided, 1869-74.

Calhoun, Ga. became the family home from 1874, after he accepted pastorates in Georgia. Near there in Gordon County was a 100-acre farm which James Steele had given to his daughter. He died June 12, 1887 and his wife on July 10, the same year. Both are buried in the Chandler Cemetery, northeast of Calhoun.

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(49) F.D. Jones and W.H. Mills, History of The Presbyterian Church In South Carolina Since 1850, R.L. Bryan Co., Columbia, 1926, p. 400.





10. John Peter Hillhouse, M.D. was born March 18, 1821, the second son of the Reverend Joseph and Harriet (Gibert) Hillhouse. He grew up at the family plantation home, "Shady Grove" and became a member of the Mt. Zion Presbyterian Church (near Sandy Springs) where his father was pastor.

He received his medical training at the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, graduating with the M.D. degree on March 3, 1847, and married (on December 21, 1847) Harriette Desdemona Foster (born March 10, 1830, daughter of Robert Crowe and Susan Young Foster). Mr. Foster deeded his daughter and son-in-law a tract on Paris Mountain, another on the old Buncombe Road about nine miles from Greenville, and a third near Marietta. They lived on the Buncombe Road tract near Travelers Rest until about 1872. From this base he practiced medicine in a wide area, travelling by horseback.

Of this marriage eleven children were born, but only six lived to maturity: Emma Melissa, Susan Harriet, Edward Young, Tweetie, John Peter Jr., and Laurens Petigru. Since the mother was an invalid (crippled by a fall), a governess lived in the house and taught the children. Later they attended school at what is called "The Old Stone House" on the old Duncombe Road. Mrs. Hillhouse did a great deal of handiwork, as she had to sit so much of the time, and her needlework was well known.

When the two older girls reached the ages 18 and 20, the family moved to Greenville in order that they, plus the younger children, might have better advantages. Here he gave up his medical practice and obtained a license to conduct business as a "Pharmaceutist, Apothecary and Druggist" (license dated July 31, 1872). His pharmacy was known as the Greenville Drug Store.

When the First Presbyterian Church was organized, February 26, 1848, he became its first Clerk of the Session. He was elected an Elder on April 9, 1848, served with one other for years, and was faithful in his duties despite the distance of nine miles from Greenville to his home, and a busy medical practice. A history of the Greenville church records that he served as an officer for more than 31 years and with "very faithful performance of duty". (50)

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(50 A.G. Gower, A Short Story of Presbyterian Church Life In Greenville, 52 pp. (undated). See also Jones and Mills, History of the Presbyterian Church In South Carolina Since 1850, p. 289.





Immediately prior to the Civil War he was elected, together with John W. Stokes, David Hoke and Dr. J.M. Sullivan, as representatives in the State Legislature.<sup>(51)</sup> He took part in the session which authorized the election of delegates to the Secession Convention. During the War period, for a time, he was an Army doctor, but the family records give no details.

He died September 18, 1879 and his wife January 19, 1893. Of six grandchildren, three were living in 1958: Edward Lee, an electrical engineer; Lula Harriette, a musician and teacher; and Marguerite, a college administrator.

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(51 Greenville Southern Enterprise, December 22, 1859; September 13, October 11, 1860, cited in Lillian Adele Kibler, Benjamin F. Perry, South Carolina Unionist, Duke University Press, 1946, p. 331.



11. Elizabeth Gibert Hillhouse Bowden, the second daughter of the Reverend Joseph and Harriet (Gibert) Hillhouse, was born February 13, 1825. She married in 1855 Alfred Benjamin Bowden (born in October, 1826).

Three sons were born to them: first, Walter Gwin, born in September 1857, died on October 29, 1881 while a senior at Davidson College;<sup>(52)</sup> second, Joseph Hillhouse; and third, James Waddell. The latter married Lillian Marie Mullan on November 20, 1901. She died in 1909 and he in 1919.

Alfred was a farmer and leading citizen in old Pendleton County, and an elder in the Mt. Zion Presbyterian Church at Sandy Springs. He died April 13, 1905 and his wife April 18, 1914. Both are interred at the Mt. Zion church.

Joseph Hillhouse Bowden (b. \_\_\_\_\_), the second son, married Mary Boggs. They lived for a time at Colusa, Calif., but returned to Anderson County where he bought the old family plantation, "Shady Grove", established by his grandfather. He improved the place; also rebuilt the Centerville Mill on Six-and-Twenty Creek. Six sons and two daughters were born of this marriage: Walter, Calvin, Joseph, Alfred, Gibert, Elizabeth, Leland, and Mary.

Sometime after the mother died (June 17, 1908) the family moved to Pass Christian, Mississippi. Both Joseph and Mary are buried in the family plot at the Mt. Zion church.

Elizabeth, the older daughter (born March 20, 1902) married Sherrod Roberts Willett, and lives at Gulfport, Miss. They have two children: Ruth Lloyd (born September 26, 1928) and a graduate of Duke University, and Sherrod Roberts Jr. (born March 14, 1937).

To Mrs. Willett all descendants of the Reverend Joseph Hillhouse are indebted for her work in having the family plot at Mt. Zion enclosed and for its care and preservation.

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(52) He studied under the Rev. L.K. Glasgow before entering Davidson.





12. Captain William C. Hillhouse was born October 11, 1829 in Anderson County, S.C., the ninth child of the Reverend Joseph and Harriet (Gibert) Hillhouse.

Although we do not know the name of the academy, he was probably well educated because he became a teacher of Latin and Greek. Before the Civil War he taught in his older brother's school at Clinton, S.C., and after the war at Greenville.

On April 6, 1859 he married Martha Ann Steele (born June 23, 1838), the daughter, and sixth child, of a well-to-do upper Carolina planter, James Steele, and Elizabeth Ann (Bruce) Steele. Her father owned "Mill Heights"<sup>(53)</sup> and "Grumble Thorpe Hall", the latter a large, rambling up-country mansion near Bruce's Ford with wide verandas, porticos, high-ceilinged rooms, "nine fireplaces", a flower garden with shrubbery - lined walks, and a fine view of the distant Blue Ridge. It has been described as "one of the most pleasant residences in the upper country". Martha Ann and William, however, were married in the earlier home.

Through this marriage the descendants of Captain William trace back to the Alexanders and Polks<sup>(54)</sup> of Mecklenburg County, N.C., the Loves of Augusta County, Virginia, and the Steeles of upper South Carolina and colonial Connecticut.

James Steele moved to Cherokee County, Ga. during the first year of the Civil War and remained there until his death, February 19, 1876. His diaries covering about 15 years, and some of his correspondence with his kinsman, Governor Joseph E. Brown, the Civil War governor of Georgia, are in the Minnie Robertson Smith Collection in the Rhodes Memorial Library, Atlanta.

William was 32 years old when the Civil War began; his first child, Thomas Edward, was born April 6, 1861 in the critical days surrounding the beginnings of hostilities. William became a Captain in the Quartermaster Corps,

(53) On Eighteen Creek about a mile above where it empties into Seneca River.

(54) Aaron Steele (born November 1, 1744), the grandfather of James Steele, married Violet Alexander Polk, daughter of "Devil Charlie" Polk and "Pretty Mary" Alexander (Polk). Charles was the son of Colonel Thomas Polk, and Mary the daughter of Hezekiah Alexander, both signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775.





serving originally with a regiment in combat as a regimental commissary officer, and later as a key Assistant Commissary of the Army. Requisitioning of horses and provisions took him over substantial parts of Alabama, middle Georgia, and South Carolina.

After the war he and his family settled at "Crow Creek" (or "Crow Creek Falls") in Old Pickens County which was probably a farm belonging to his wife. These early post-war years were difficult ones. There at least two of his children were born, and there little Thomas Edward died at age seven. The family about 1870, or 1871, moved to nearby Greenville where Professor Hillhouse established his own private school, with four or five teachers on his staff. He and his growing family of four children became members of the First Presbyterian Church of Greenville. Ultimately he was made a Senior Deacon, and he and his wife for years were staunch pillars of this congregation. (55

(55a

In later years he gave up teaching for business, operating a livery stable (the equivalent then of the modern garage) and a furniture business. He retained, however, his keen interest in books and was always an avid reader. Greenville was then a small city, an educational center with Furman College and Greenville Female Academy. Its industrial growth had not yet become a dominant factor.

Martha Ann died on October 3, 1896 when their eldest daughter, Martha Ann (Mattie) was thirty-one, and the two younger daughters aged twenty and fifteen. Mary (20) became a teacher and Esther Love (Estelle) went to live with her married sister.

Captain William died on June 11, 1908, at age 79, at the home of his son, William Chambers, in Waynesboro, Georgia where he lived the last four or five years of his life. Captain William and his wife are both buried at Springwood Cemetery, Greenville, together with the two infant sons, James Waddell and Henry. The first born, Thomas Edward, is interred at the Presbyterian Church yard at Old Pickens Court House.

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(55 See A.G. Gower, A Short History of Presbyterian Church Life In Greenville, 52 pp. (not dated).

(55a Located on corner of Washington and Laurens Streets. Originally the firm was "Hillhouse and Steele".





### 13. Other Children of the Reverend Joseph Hillhouse

Descendants of five of the twelve children of the Reverend Joseph, namely, the Reverend Joseph Bienaime Sr., Dr. John Peter, Elizabeth Gibert (Bowden), Capt. William C., and Susan Humphries (Glasgow) are the subject of individual sketches herein. Combined in the instant sketch are the remaining seven children.

Mary Gibert, the eldest, was born April 4, 1818. She married James Cunningham. Six children were born to them: William Thomas, John Wright, Joseph Hillhouse, James Gibert, Leland Kennedy, and Edwin Cater Cunningham. They made their home in Union County, S.C. Both James and Mary G.H. Cunningham are buried at the Mt. Vernon Church near Union, S.C.

James Waddell, the third son, was born April 20, 1822 in Anderson County. He never married. One day after the first battle of Manassas (Bull Run) on July 22, 1861 he died a casualty from a percussion bomb, and is buried at the Mt. Zion church near Sandy Springs. He belonged to the 4th South Carolina Regiment.

Benjamin Kennedy, born July 13, 1823, married Melvina Burns in December 1852, but died young. Their only child, Benjamin Alexander Hillhouse, also died young and without descendants.

Two daughters, Harriet Newell, born April 16, 1826, and Eliza Saline, born June 22, 1834 (the youngest child) never married. Harriet died at age 34, and Eliza at 65 years. Harriet is buried at Mt. Zion.

Lucy Kennedy, born November 15, 1827, married Harvey Burns, but died six weeks after her marriage. Harvey was a brother of Melvina Burns, the wife of Benjamin K. Lucy is buried at the Mt. Vernon Church near Union, S.C.

Sophia Golden, the tenth child, was born November 25, 1831. She married Perry Sandford Francis Bruce; they lived at Elberton, Georgia. Out of a family of five children, three died quite young and are buried at the Mt. Zion Church. One son never married; a daughter, Jessie Olivia, married John H. Craig, but they had no children. There are, therefore, no descendants of this family. The mother and father outlived all the children. They are interred at Elberton.





14. Richard Henry Hillhouse, born in 1829, was a great-grandson of Captain John Hillhouse, a grandson of Samuel and Annie Crownover Hillhouse of Cherokee County, Ga., and a son of Elijah and Nancy Mauldin Hillhouse.

Elijah (born 1792, died April 7, 1862) was as a boy a messenger in the State House of Representatives; later a Justice of the Inferior Court, Cherokee County 1839-41. He married in 1822 Nancy Mauldin (born 1805, died 1885, buried at Holly Springs, Georgia.).

Richard Henry was an architect; married Georgia Amanda Roper (born 1844). Two sons were born: Charles Wesley and John Henry, the founders of the families at Sylvester, Ga.

Richard Henry served in the Confederate Army, Capt. Cook's Company, 2nd. Cavalry, from Randolph County, and died at Cuthbert, Ga. in 1864. He is buried at the Bethel Baptist Church near the line of Randolph and Calhoun Counties.

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1850-1851



15. Judge Jasper Newton Hillhouse, a grandson of the pioneers, Eli Hillhouse and Mary Dean, who moved to frontier Arkansas about 1812 from South Carolina, was an outstanding member of this portion of the family. He was born, February 22, 1832, on what is now known as the Brown-White Place, near Smithville, Lawrence County, Ark. (where is also located a family cemetery which contains the original Arkansas Hillhouses and three generations of descendants). His grandparents had five children, the second being Sebira (died 1864), the mother of Jasper Newton. His father was W.B. Marshall (a representative of Lawrence County in the State Legislature for 20 years) but he later took his mother's family name.

He married Anne Eliza Wasson (born August 24, 1847 from parents who moved to Arkansas from Tennessee) on February 3, 1874. They had four children: Benjamin Milton, Locky Geneva, Sydney Ralph and Floy Louise.

Although he served his community as County Clerk four years, and later as County Judge for four years (and at a time when Lawrence County covered a very wide area of the State of Arkansas), his genius lay as one of the great teachers of Arkansas in its early days and during the difficult years following the Civil War. A memorial history of Lawrence County (published in 1936) records:

"Any list of outstanding citizens of Lawrence County should contain the name of Jasper N. Hillhouse whose ancestors came to this county at an early date. He was born in 1832 and became in later years the most noted of the pioneer teachers of the county. He was a man of unusual mental endowments and one of those teachers who made lasting impressions on the minds and characters of their pupils. He taught for many years at Smithville and had much to do no doubt in giving direction to the lives of the youth of that community. ..."(56

Judge Hillhouse was very tall, gaunt, and had rather thin angular features. He has been described as markedly Lincoln-esque in appearance, although in his old age he wore a white, flowing beard. He had an outstanding library for his day and community. His wife was also a teacher and a musician. Both were staunch Presbyterians. He died February 12, 1902. Descendants live at Jesup, Batesville, and Smithville, Ark.; Charleston, Mo.; and Phoenix, Arizona.





16. The Reverend James Steele Hillhouse, D.D. was born at Laurens, S.C., July 25, 1854, son of the Reverend Joseph Bienaime Hillhouse, Sr. and Esther Love Steele H. During his early youth the family moved to Calhoun, Georgia.

B.A. Princeton University, (57 1881; M.A. 1884. Studied at the Princeton Theological Seminary 1881-84, B.D. degree; ordained September 26, 1884.

Married Belle Boaz, Calhoun, Ga., March 1, 1888 (she died July 23, 1903). Three children were born: Walter, Joseph and Nida, and all grew to maturity.

His first church was at Ringgold, Ga. in Cherokee Presbytery. After two years there he became pastor of the church at Cartersville, Ga., a post he held for seven years. In 1893 he was elected pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Vicksburg, Miss. This congregation first learned of him through the Rev. Sam Jones, noted evangelist, who had visited the city shortly before and found the church without a permanent minister. Here he remained for 27 years, dying there on April 9, 1920. The Southwestern Presbyterian University conferred the Doctor of Divinity degree upon him in 1902. While he was pastor at Vicksburg, the congregation built a handsome new church. A memorial there honors his long service.

He was indeed a beloved pastor and person. The Vicksburg Post had this to say at his death:

"In the death of Dr. Hillhouse one of Vicksburg's best men has passed onward. His sphere of usefulness extended far beyond his congregation for he possessed a very wide acquaintanceship in this city and section, and what with his democratic manner, his desire to serve and his sunny disposition, there were few homes here that he had not visited, and where he was not always a welcomed guest. ...

"A student of human nature, tolerant and broad and sympathetic, Dr. Hillhouse knew human frailties and limitations, and he also knew the beauties of character that were often hidden from eyes less penetrating and hearts less sympathetic than his.

"He possessed a wide knowledge of human nature, and his vein of humor was well developed. He was never at a loss to tell an apt and amusing story, one which, however, always pointed a

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(57     Until 1896 it was officially the "College of New Jersey".





wholesome moral.

"Dr. Hillhouse was at home in any assemblage. At the graveside, in the school room, before his congregation, at any gathering of his fellow men he could spontaneously deliver an apropos talk and capture and hold the attention of his auditors, and then win their respect and admiration through some kindly admonition. ...

"He also was a well-read man, and he knew not only scriptural but other books. His was an inquisitive mind and nature, and he visited many places on the byways at home, and when he went away from the city, he always saw much that was of interest, and he never failed to give his observations to his congregation and to his friends and acquaintances." ...

Biographical sketch in Scott, Ministerial Directory.





17. William Laurens Hillhouse was born July 29, 1861, at Clinton, S.C., son of the Reverend Joseph Bienaime (Sr.) and Esther Love (Steele) Hillhouse. His family moved to Calhoun when he was a small boy.

He was educated at Calhoun and at Princeton University where his older brother, James, had also studied. He returned to his home town, became a building contractor, and also later a nurseryman. Many of the huge oaks which adorn the streets of Calhoun he planted; never having been married, these were his "children". He also took an active interest in the city government and was Mayor when the first municipal waterworks was built. At his death the local newspaper wrote: "It is generally agreed that no citizen has done more for the advancement of Calhoun than 'Mr. Laurens'."

He had, in effect, two separate careers, first as a successful builder and nurseryman, and second as an industrial missionary to the Belgian Congo Free State in West Africa. Having amassed some wealth, he decided at age 52 to offer his services and to pay his own way as a missionary under the Presbyterian Church. He was in the Congo a total of 10 years, 1913-19 and again 1921-25. On his way there he carried letters to the Belgian Government at Brussels and was given a grant of 100 hectares to be used for experimentation with cotton culture. His major contributions, however, were in building brick churches and schools, in teaching the natives the art of brickmaking, and introducing to the area new varieties of fruit trees and vegetables. He also made the first baking ovens for the missionaries.

On his return in 1919 he built the stone Presbyterian Church at Calhoun. His own home, and for Idelette, his sister, he had constructed in 1907. After his return in 1925 he built some buildings for the mountain mission school at Haccochee, North Georgia; for the Martha Berry School, Rome, Ga.; a stone chapel over the grave of Cora Harris (author of "The Circuit Rider's Wife") at her former home, "In The Valley", in Bartow County on Pine Log Creek; and a chapel at the Chandler Cemetery, northeast of Calhoun. For a time he also continued his nursery business.

He and Idelette took a great interest in family history. In Scotland he visited Professor Percy A. Hillhouse, the naval architect, and both corresponded extensively with near and distant relatives. Without their basic work, extending over quite a few years, the present volume would never have been attempted.



Idelette died in April 1950, age 94; he followed on April 1, 1951, at age 89. Both are buried in the Chandler Cemetery.

It is hoped that the present little volume will be regarded, in large measure, a memorial to these wonderful and devoted Christians.





18. The Reverend Joseph Eienaine Millhouse, Jr. was born at Anderson; S.C., September 17, 1866, son of the Reverend Joseph B. Sr. and Esther Love (Steele) Millhouse. He grew up at Calhoun, Ga., the family home.

He was educated at Calhoun, the Southwestern Presbyterian University (Clarkesville, Tenn.) B.A. 1890, and the McCormick Theological Seminary (Chicago) B.D. 1894. Ordained October 12, 1894.

Married on October 5, 1915 Eugenia (Jean) Culbertson of Lincoln County, Ga., daughter of a physician and a graduate of the Georgia State College for Women (Milledgeville) in 1911. One child, Esther Love, was born on August 31, 1920.

Pastorates at Benoit, Glen Allen and Rosedale, Miss. (1894-96); Barnett Street Church, Atlanta (1896-01); Covington, Ga. (1901-06); evangelist Augusta Presbytery (1906-07); pastorates at Lebanon and Hopewell group, S.C. Presbytery (1907-21); Waxhaw and Tirzah group, Bethel Presbytery (1921-26); Bethune, Pine Tree and Turkey Creek Churches, Congaree Presbytery (1926-28). Died at Monroe, N.C. on December 26, 1928, and was buried in the Chandler Cemetery, northeast of Calhoun. He was affectionately known in the family and to close friends as "Bannie".

After her husband's death, Jean taught at the Highland Institute (Ky.), and later, for over 15 years, at the Fassifern School for Girls (under Dr. John L. Sevier) in Hendersonville, N.C.





19. Martha Ann hillhouse Anderson, the eldest daughter of Captain William C. and Martha Ann (Steele) Hillhouse, was born November 17, 1865 in Old Pickens County, S.C. The family moved to Greenville in 1870-71 where Mattie grew up and was educated. The family residence was at 45 College Street (corner of College and Buncombe).

She married Albert Williams Anderson on January 29, 1885 in the First Presbyterian Church of Greenville. Mr. Anderson was born November 27, 1863 at Cartersville, Georgia, the son of Dr. James Williams Anderson, a prominent physician of Laurens County, S.C. and Elizabeth Laurens Watts Anderson. His great-great-grandfather was Colonel James Williams one of the five American colonels who fought in the Battle of Kings Mountain, and a Revolutionary War hero.

Four daughters were born of this union: Lola, Virginia, Eloise, and Anne. The family lived on Greene Street in Augusta, and later on the "Hill" in North Augusta, S.C.

Mattie was petite; showed markedly her French Huguenot ancestry in her vivaciousness, sparkling eyes, keen interest in life, and her strong love for family and family ties. Her home had about it an Old World charm.

Colonel Anderson was a successful railroad executive. He entered the University of South Carolina at age 16, but while a Junior both parents died and he left college at age 19; went to work, after several interim jobs, with the Greenwood, Laurens and Spartanburg R.R. (later a part of the C. & W.C. R.R.). In 1896 he was made general manager of the newly consolidated Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad, and subsequently vice-president and general manager. From 1928 to his death in 1930 he was president and general manager. In reality during all the years from 1896 on, his was the guiding hand of the railroad's operation and development, and its 1400 employees, a fact openly recognized even by its president and general counsel who maintained a large private law practice.

An editorial at the time of his elevation to the presidency had this to say of his many years as vice-president and general manager:

"The above recitation of the growth of the C. & W.C. properties is indeed a romance in the history of railroading. The personality of Albert W. Anderson, his dynamic energy and his intense loyalty to his railroad's interests, are factors that contributed very materially to this marvelous growth. ... Mr. Anderson's devotion to his railroad is second only to his devotion





to his family, and after his family and his railroad comes his loyalty to his adopted city of Augusta. The C. & W.C. railroad is one of the most important factors in the community's industrial and commercial life, and the management under Mr. Anderson has shown an admirable spirit of cooperation. ... The Chronicle felicitates the owners, employees and the patrons of the C. & W.C. in the elevation of this very worthy and very able official to the highest place within the gift of the road's directors..."(58

Another editorial at the time of his death commented: "His life was devoted to the building up of a great railroad of the South, and much of its progress was undoubtedly due to his energy, his intelligent direction and his driving power. We have seen him before city councils, chambers of commerce and state railroad commissions, and he was always there fighting, fighting for his railroad's interests. He believed that his railroad was one of the great developers and builders of Augusta and Western South Carolina as, indeed, it has been. ..." (59

Colonel Anderson died on February 3, 1930 and Martha Ann on June 8, 1953. Both are interred in the Westover Memorial Park at Augusta.

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(58 "The New President of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway Company", The Augusta Chronicle, November 24, 1928.

(59 "Colonel A.W. Anderson", The Augusta Chronicle, February 4, 1930.





20. William Chambers Hillhouse was born December 12, 1867 in Old Pickens County, S.C., son of Captain William C. and Martha Ann (Steele) Hillhouse.

Most of his boyhood was spent in Greenville, S.C. where he was educated at Morton's Military Academy. Because of difficult finances in the post-Reconstruction days, he went to work as a boy of about 16 as a railroad telegraph operator in Laurens, S.C. He rose rapidly - was made general agent in Waynesboro, Ga. at the age of 21, and general freight agent for all the railroads in Augusta at 28.

He returned to Waynesboro, however, in order to marry Cornelia (Nell) Thomas. This marriage occurred June 9, 1897 at the Thomas Rocky Creek plantation home. Five children were born of this marriage: Martha Ruth, William Charles, Albert Miller, Nell, and Katherine Roberts.

After one year as again general railway agent at Waynesboro, he became general manager of the newly organized Waynesboro Grocery Company (wholesale). From 1898 to 1911 he directed this company and built up a prosperous business. Later he went into business for himself: drayage, farming, dairying, and as Standard Oil representative. Later, for about four years, he was the major stockholder of the Hillhouse-Haynie Creamery (ice-cream manufacturers) in Augusta. His main interests, however, over the years were dairying, farming and stockbreeding. When he died his dairy of over 100 head had been a going concern for about 46 years. He prided himself on his fine purebred Jerseys; was the earliest member in Georgia of the American Jersey Cattle Club. His fine sires (St. Lamberts and others) greatly improved the quality of the milk cattle in Burke County. In 1928 the State College of Agriculture conferred on him the title "Master Farmer". See "Key Men of Rural Georgia, 1928", Bulletin, Vol. XVII, No. 360 (January 1929), Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens.

During World War I he was a member of the directing committee responsible for the war bond drives in his county.

When first married he bought a house on Liberty Street; later purchased from George Gordon the Winter Place (east of Waynesboro), and remodelled the house. After the original residence burned, he built a new home, completed in 1926. By purchases from P.L. Corker, Sr., he enlarged the place (Rosemont Farm) to approximately 650 acres. This was his main dairy and stock farm, although he rented other places at various times (a Rowland place, the Malabar Farm, and the Thomas Rocky Creek place).





For fifteen years he served as the county Grand Jury Commissioner; for several years as a director of the Bank of Waynesboro; was a founder-member of the Waynesboro Rotary Club and the Waynesboro Country Club. He was also for years an officer in the First Presbyterian Church - first as a deacon and later an elder; also for many years the secretary-treasurer of the Sunday School.

He died October 7, 1944 after a year's illness, and was interred in the New Cemetery. A good likeness of him was done in 1950 by the portrait painter, Georg Poppe, from a photograph, and hangs in the Rosemont Farm home.



21. Mary Hillhouse Pratt, second daughter of Captain William C. and Martha Ann S. Hillhouse, was born August 28, 1876 at Greenville, S.C.; was christened "Mary Elizabeth". The family residence was at 45 College Street (corner of College and Buncombe) near the Greenville Female College. Miss Judson, the head of the women's college, lived with the Hillhouse family for a time.

Mary prepared for college in the public schools, and then studied at the Female College, which later became the women's department of Furman University. Even in Mary's student days the laboratory work was done at Furman.

Upon the death of her mother Mary was 20 years old. She began then an interesting career in the public schools, first as a teacher at Piedmont, S.C.; later at Waynesboro, Ga. where her brother lived.

On November 16, 1911 she married Charles Oswald Pratt (born in Due West, S.C. on August 15, 1874), the son of John William and Mary Elizabeth (Mosley) Pratt. His mother was from Pickens, S.C. Charles studied at Erskine College. At the time of their marriage he was in the wholesale grocery business at Macon; later became owner of the High Point Mineral Springs and a horticulturist. They make their home at a lovely suburban spot, "High Point", on Wimbish Road near Wesleyan College, where both are great lovers of the outdoors, especially as flower gardeners.

Charles is a charter member of the new Ingleside Baptist Church on Wimbish Road; Mary has retained her membership in the Vineville Avenue Presbyterian Church.





22. Estelle Love Hillhouse Slaughter, the youngest child of Captain William C. and Martha Ann S. Hillhouse, was born August 28, 1881 at Greenville, S.C. Her first name "Esther" she later changed to "Estelle".

Since she was only 15 years old when her mother died, she went to live with her older married sister, Martha Ann. She was educated in Greenville and Augusta, preparing herself as a kindergarten teacher and pianist.

On February 26, 1907 she married George Edward Banks, Jr., attorney of Winchester, Tenn., who was born June 1, 1880 at Decherd, Tenn., the son of State Senator George Edward Banks, Sr. (60 and Mattie Johnson Banks. For 24 years until his death (May 13, 1931), they made their home at Winchester. No children were born of this marriage.

Judge Banks was educated at the Winchester Normal College; began his law career in his father's office; was admitted to the bar in 1903; served as Mayor of Winchester, and for sixteen years as County Judge of Franklin County. At the time of his death he was mentioned prominently as a gubernatorial candidate. For years he was local counsel of the N.C. & St. L. R.R.; also owned and edited a newspaper. He was also a high degree Mason, a Shriner, a Grand Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and a vestryman of the Episcopal Church.

After his death, Estelle married Benjamin G. Slaughter, who was born November 5, 1880 in Bedford County, Tenn., the son of Benjamin G. and Lucy Osborn Slaughter. From the Webb School he entered Vanderbilt University, graduating in chemical engineering in 1902. Here he was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity.

He began his career with the Walsh & Weidener Boiler Company; later became chief engineer, general manager and finally vice-president of the Tennessee Copper Company. At one time he was also a vice-president of the International Nickel Company. From 1923-1932 he was general manager and president of the Tubize Artificial Silk Company which merged with another company and became the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, rayon manufacturers.

He also had a wide experience as a consulting engineer, designing and building industrial plants for the Tennessee Copper Company, the International Nickel Company, the Canadian Copper Company, and the American Potash Company. He was for three years a member of the Philadelphia chemical





engineering firm of Meigs, Bassett and Slaughter, Inc. Other activities included: the presidency of the Virginia Manufacturers Association, and chairmanship of the Advisory Board of the Hopewell Branch of the Richmond Trust Co.

He was a Mason; a Rotarian; a deacon of the Second Baptist Church, Richmond; president of the Monteagle Sunday School Assembly, Monteagle, Tenn.; and a member of the Mountain City Club of Chattanooga, Tenn. and the Chemists Club of New York City. He died at age 59 on September 18, 1940.

After Mr. Slaughter's death, Estelle kept her home in Richmond, spending part of the year, however, at Monteagle and part with her step-daughter, Margaret.

A sketch of Benjamin Slaughter and Estelle appears in The Compendium of American Genealogy - First Families of America, Vol. VI, The Institute of American Genealogy, Chicago, 1937, p. 518.



23. Lila Glasgow Irwin, granddaughter of the Reverend Joseph Hillhouse, and daughter of the Reverend Leonidas K. Glasgow and Susan Humphries (Hillhouse) Glasgow, was born May 12, 1869 at Newberry, S.C. Her full name was Eliza Cleora. She was the fourth child and eldest daughter in a family of five boys and four girls.

Her father for years conducted a school, Bethel Academy, in Mecklenburg County, and was pastor at the Bethel Presbyterian Church. His school was largely preparatory for Davidson College. (61

Lila was educated at Bethel Academy and the Newberry Female Academy, where she graduated. For years she was a successful teacher in the Davidson public schools and elsewhere. On June 30, 1910 she married Hall Morrison Irwin, business man of Charlotte, N.C. He was a grandson of the first president of Davidson College and a nephew of Generals Stonewall Jackson and Daniel Harvey Hill, C.S.A. One son, Hall Morrison Irwin Jr., was born of this marriage (April 27, 1911). He graduated in architecture from the North Carolina State College in 1933. The family belonged to the West Avenue Presbyterian Church in Charlotte. Lila died in March 1951, many years after her husband's death.

Three of her brothers graduated at Davidson: Joseph Kennedy, 1890; Benjamin Waddell in 1891; and Hiram W. Glasgow in 1892. Waddell Glasgow was a charter member of the Delta Chapter of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity at Davidson. (62 He became a successful public school administrator in Dallas, Texas.

The Glasgow home in Davidson was sold in the 1930's to Dr. Walter Lingle, the retired president of Davidson College, and the adjoining fifteen or twenty acres to the college. Prior residences of the family had been Presbyterian manses. In the town cemetery there is a plot where some members of the Glasgow family are interred.

Susan Humphries Hillhouse, the mother, was born November 12, 1832; married the Reverend L.K. Glasgow of Newberry County, S.C. on December 12, 1860 at "Shady Grove", the Hillhouse plantation in Pendleton district.

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(61 John Brevard Alexander, Biographical Sketches of the Early Settlers of the Hopewell Section, p. 79. He graduated from South Carolina College in 1857. Davidson conferred the M.A. degree on him in 1878. The Semi-Centennial Catalogue of Davidson College, Davidson, N.C., 1837-1887, published in Raleigh, N.C., 1891.

(62 Quips and Cranks, Vol. II (1897), the college yearbook.





24. Charles Wesley Hillhouse was born December 8, 1861, the son of Richard Henry and Georgia Amanda (Roper) Hillhouse.

He married Ella Hancock, March 8, 1883. Six children were born to them: Endora, Henry Bryan, John Grover, William Floyd, Georgia Irine, and Roy McPhaul.

Charles Wesley was a leading citizen and developer of Sylvester, Georgia and Worth County, and a member of the Baptist Church. For several years he represented the County in the State House of Representatives, was appointed by the Governor as a member of the United States Commission to Europe to Study Rural Credits and Marketing (1913). The Commission's report became the Congressional basis for establishing the Federal Land Bank system.

Later he made a six months' tour in Europe; dined on this trip with Professor Percy A. Hillhouse, naval architect of Glasgow, Scotland.

One son, John Grover, was a lieutenant in the Army's air force in 1918. While training pilots at Detroit, his plane developed engine trouble and crashed. He died several days later, November 1918; not married.

A separate sketch appears herein on Roy McPhaul Hillhouse, the younger son.

Charles Wesley died July 10, 1930. Biographical sketches may be found in Men of Mark in Georgia; Who's Who In The South (1927 ed.); and Who's Who In Finance, Banking and Insurance (1933-35), H.B. Joseph, Publisher, Philadelphia.





25. John Henry Hillhouse was born September 14, 1864, at Cuthbert, Ga., the son of Richard Henry and Georgia Amanda (Roper) Hillhouse.

He married, first, Orrie Louisa Castellow of Eufaula, Ala. on November 4, 1886 (she was born April 20, 1865). After her death (October 3, 1931), he married, second (on June 6, 1932), Mrs. Ida Mae Burns of Charlotte, N.C.

Of the first marriage nine children were born: Anne Kathleen, Charles Henry, Lucy Amanda, Frank Broadus, Grace Kate, John Castellow, Orrie Claire, William Wright, and Mary Elizabeth.

The family lived first at Tifton, Ga., later at Sylvester.

One son, Frank Broadus, graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1917, was commissioned an Ensign and saw service in World War I. In November 1919 he became a 1st Lieutenant on the U.S.S. North Dakota. He died in Honolulu, May 3, 1938.

The older son, Charles Henry, married Floy Belle Pitman of Lafayette, Ga. in 1916. Two sons were born to them: Charles H. Jr., a graduate of West Point and a well-known aviator in World War II; and John Robert, who died young. Charles H. Jr. is listed in Gen. Cullum's Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy, Vol. VIII Supplement, 1930-40, No. 11435.

A biographical sketch of John Henry Hillhouse appears in Who's Who In Finance, Banking and Insurance (1933-35), H.B. Joseph, Publisher, Philadelphia.



26. The Reverend Joseph Newton Hillhouse was born January 29, 1891 at Cartersville, Ga., son of the Rev. James Steele and Belle (Boaz) Hillhouse. He was educated at Davidson College (two years, 1909-11) and Princeton University, where he graduated.

He saw overseas service during World War I in France with A Co., 1st Reg. Engineers and became an official A E F photographer. After the war he completed his theological training at Princeton Theological Seminary.

He married on February 18, 1914 Virginia Smith of Beaumont, Texas. Two sons were born: Joseph Newton Jr. and William Laurens. The former graduated at Princeton University, June 1938, and entered the Seminary; he is married and has two sons, David and Laurens.

The Reverend Joseph Newton has held pastorates at the Desert Mission, some eight miles from Phoenix, Ariz., which serves an area for tubercular patients; at Fairplay, Colorado; and later at Columbia State Park, Calif. The First Presbyterian Church of Columbia State Park was founded over a 100 years ago in a booming Gold Rush community and is one of the West's most historic Presbyterian churches. The old copper church bell was brought around Cape Horn to California prior to 1852. See the Presbyterian Life, July 9, 1949 and July 22, 1950. His work at the Arizona desert mission is told in Christian Burton, The Story of the Desert Mission at Sunny Slope, Hubbard Printing Co., Phoenix, 19 pp.





27. Esther Love Hillhouse Sartorio was born August 31, 1920 at Abbeville, South Carolina, the only child of the Reverend Joseph Bienaime and Jean (Culbertson) Hillhouse Jr.

She was educated at the Fassifern School for Girls, Hendersonville, N.C.; Queens College (Charlotte, N.C.) and Agnes Scott College; A.B. degree, 1942. She married on August 24, 1944 the Reverend Paul L. Sartorio, Methodist minister. They have one son, Paul Laurens, born on July 3, 1945 at Lindenhurst, Long Island, N.Y.

The Reverend Sartorio was born July 22, 1921 in Brooklyn, N.Y., the son of Antonio Sartorio and Fillamino di Taranto. He was educated at the Bryant High School, DePauw University (A.B., 1942), and the Yale Divinity School, B.D. degree, 1944. His pastorates have included the Grace Methodist Church, Lindenhurst, N.Y.; First Methodist Church, Hollis, N.Y.; and the Grace Methodist Church, Valley Stream, N.Y. He has recently supervised the construction of a fine new church building at Valley Stream.





28. Marguerite Hillhouse was born April 9, 1908 at Abbeville, S.C., the youngest child of John Peter Hillhouse Jr. and Lula McFall (daughter of Dr. James Thomson and Lou Jane Burriss McFall), and a granddaughter of Dr. John Peter Hillhouse of Paris Mountain and Greenville, S.C.

Marguerite graduated at Converse College, A.B. 1929. She has been in college administrative work since 1931, serving as Secretary to the President, as Assistant Registrar, and later, Registrar, all of Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Virginia. In 1945 and 1946 she was Secretary and President (respectively) of the Virginia Association of Collegiate Registrars.

Her sister, Lula Harriette Hillhouse, also graduated at Converse College; is a musician and teacher in Greenville, S.C.

An interesting sketch of their grandparents, Dr. Peter and Harriet D. (Foster) Hillhouse, appears at pages 274-75 in The History of South Carolina by David Duncan Wallace, Vol. IV "Biographical Volume", The American Historical Society Inc., New York, 1934, under Lawrence Petigru Hillhouse, their uncle. Other family history may be found in A.G. Gower, A Short History of Presbyterian Church Life in Greenville, 1848-1923, at pp. 6, 7, 8, 20, 22, 26-27, 33, 46, and 47. The Greenville (S.C.) City and County Directory of 1883-84, and also of 1888, list their grandmother, then a widow, as residing at 38 John Street ("north-west corner of John St., 1 block w. A. St."), and their father, John Peter Jr., who was then a young man, as "working at the R. & D. depot."

A biographical sketch of Marguerite appears in Leaders In Education (3rd ed.), The Science Press, 1948, Lancaster, Pa.





29. Lola Anderson Dennis, eldest daughter of Colonel Albert W. and Martha Ann (Hillhouse) Anderson, was born November 23, 1886 at Laurens, S.C. She was educated at Randolph-Macon Woman's College and Cornell University. Prepared for college at the Tubman High School, Augusta, Ga.

As a landscape architect, her concentration at Cornell, she worked both as a consultant to the city of Kingsport, Tenn. and as manager of the Kingsport Nurseries. The newspapers of the period testify to her skill and her valuable contributions toward the beautification and planning of this model and rapidly growing industrial center. On October 26, 1929 she married John Bartlett Dennis, financier of New York City, who was one of the developers of modern Kingsport and of new industries there.

During his lifetime, Lola and John maintained three homes: at Oyster Bay, L.I., Kingsport, and Biltmore, N.C. The one at Kingsport, "Rotherwood", commanded a magnificent view of the Holston River. After his death on February 12, 1947, the first two residences were sold and Lola made her home at Biltmore. Here flower gardening has been her main hobby the year round and her garden is a show place.

John B. Dennis was born March 4, 1866 at Gardiner, Maine, the son of David Dennis, president of the Merchants National Bank of Gardiner, and Julia Bartlett Dennis, and was a descendant of a 1688 English settler at Ipswich, Mass. After three years at Cornell University he transferred to Columbia where he received his A.B. in 1887. Three years later he joined Blair & Co., investment bankers, and was partner in this firm for 25 years until its dissolution in 1920. During these years he had a large hand in the firm's many banking, promotional and reorganization activities and in making Blair & Co. a world famous banking house. Among other activities he was the guiding spirit in the building of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway and in the development of the Southwest Virginia coal field.

One of Mr. Dennis' chief interests during the last twenty years of his life was the development of Kingsport, Tenn. He was the leader in establishment of the Kingsport Press, one of the largest printing and publishing companies in the United States. During these years, he was chairman of the board and director of the Kingsport Press; director of the Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.; chairman of the board, president and director of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway; and president and chairman of the board of the Securities Company, 1 East 57th Street, an investment company (New York City).





He belonged to several clubs: Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis, Turf and Field, City Midday, and Cornell, in New York City, and the Piping Rock Club of Locust Valley, L.I. He was also a member of scientific and charitable organizations. One of his hobbies was the development of a large farm near Kingsport where he built up and maintained one of the finest herds of Jersey cattle in the South.

Sketches of him appear in Poor's Register of Directors of the United States and Canada (1935); the Kingsport Times (February 13, 1947); and The New York Times (February 13, 1947).





30. Virginia Anderson Page, the second daughter of Colonel Albert W. and Martha Ann (Hillhouse) Anderson, was born October 25, 1888 at Laurens, S.C. She was educated at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, having prepared for college at Tubman High School, Augusta, Ga.

On June 3, 1914, she married in the First Presbyterian Church of Augusta Dr. Hugh Nelson Page of Norfolk, Va. He was born May 15, 1882, the son of Hugh Nelson and Sallie (Newton) Page; was educated at Woodberry Forest, the University of Virginia, and the University of Virginia Medical School. Dr. Page was a distinguished professor of medicine and a surgeon. He served in four New York City hospitals, first as interne and then as house surgeon, before going to the University of Mississippi Medical College as Professor of Anatomy. In 1911 he was made Professor of Anatomy, and later also of Histology and Embryology, at the University of Georgia School of Medicine, a post which he held for 10 years. He entered private practice in 1921 as one of the founders of the Savannah Valley Clinic, but continued his connection with the Medical School as an Associate Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery. He was chief surgeon of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad, and local surgeon of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

The family lived in North Augusta, S.C., on the "Hill" in Augusta, and later, at Asheville, N.C. Dr. Page died on March 6, 1940, and is interred at Westover Memorial Park, Augusta. Of this marriage four children were born:

Virginia Page (b. Oct. 28, 1915 at Augusta) was educated at Tubman High School and the Junior College of Augusta. Virginia married, first, on June 8, 1935 at the First Presbyterian Church of Augusta, Philip Kay Stead (b. Nov. 3, 1907 at Leeds, England), the son of Charles Frederick and Emily (Kay) Stead. During World War II he served in the R.A.F., attaining the rank of Wing Commander. After the War he was the governing director and owner of the leather manufacturing firm established by his father. There were two children of this marriage: Jacquelin Virginia (b. April 12, 1940 at Stockton-on-Tees, County Durham, England) and Sallie Darragh (b. July 15, 1945 at St. Andrews, Fife County, Scotland). Virginia Page married, for the second time, on Nov. 17, 1956 at Asheville, Donald Eugene Remer (b. Oct. 5, 1906 at Ansonia, Conn.), the son of Charles Eugene and Josephine (Ballance) Remer. He holds the B. Sc. degree in Electrical Engineering, Yale University, 1929. There are no children of this marriage. Virginia is interested in poetry and the community theatre. As a young girl she published a poem entitled "Grey", in Versecraft (1933 annual volume).

Hugh Nelson Page, Jr. (b. Aug. 7, 1918, d. June 8, 1920).





Nelson Page (b. Sept. 12, 1921 at Augusta) was educated at Richmond Academy, Augusta, the Georgia School of Technology, and graduated from the University of North Carolina with a degree in organic chemistry. He is presently a chemist, and is also working on his dissertation for the Ph.D. degree. During World War II he was a Lieutenant in the Air Force. Nelson married on Sept. 9, 1950 at Trinity Episcopal Church, Asheville, Catherine Beekman Coxé (b. May 27, 1929 at Asheville), daughter of Tench Charles Coxé, Jr. and Frances Huger. Catherine (Kitty) was educated at Chatham Hall and Sweetbrier College. They have three children: Hugh Nelson (b. Oct. 10, 1951 at Asheville), Tench Coxé (b. Aug. 31, 1953 at Greensboro) and Thomas Newton (b. Dec. 12, 1957 at Huntingdon, L.I., N.Y.).

Albert Anderson Page (b. Oct. 9, 1926 at Augusta) was educated at Richmond Academy, Augusta, and North Carolina State College, and served in the U.S. Army overseas during World War II. He married on Dec. 20, 1952 at Leeds, England, Maria Erika Gersema (b. July 12, 1930 at Shemnitz, Saxony, Germany). They have two children: Erika Lola (b. July 6, 1956 at Newport News, Va.) and Virginia Louise (b. Jan. 23, 1958 at Newport News). Albert is an engineer with the United States Government.





31. Eloise Anderson Stuckle, the third daughter of Col. Albert W. and Martha Ann (Hillhouse) Anderson, was born December 20, 1890 at Greenville, S.C. She was educated at Converse College; her preparatory work was at Tileston High School, Wilmington, N.C.

She married on October 28, 1919, at North Augusta, William Ferdinand Stuckle of Montclair, N.J. He was born in Brooklyn, on November 21, 1892, the son of Max and Katherine (Meyer) Stuckle. He studied at the Montclair high school, and at Cornell University, 1913-17; was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Graduated A.B., Cornell, 1917. From college he went directly into the Army and served during World War I from July 1917 to April 1919. As a First Lieutenant in the Ordinance Corps, 107th Ordinance Depot Co., he became a machine gun instructor at Camp Gordon, Ga.

After the war and until his death in 1950 he was a successful coal broker in Philadelphia and New York, and a member of the coal firm of Currie and Campbell. His club memberships included the Cornell Club of New York and the Racquet Club of Philadelphia. One of his major hobbies was Cornell alumni activities in New Jersey, New York City and nationally. He served as president of the Cornell Club of Essex County, N.J., and was one of the founders of the Federation of Cornell Men's Clubs, an organization which brought all of the alumni groups in the United States together. He was elected the first President of the Federation and was in office for two successive terms, 1945 to 1947. Cornell has recognized his services in a commemoration plaque in Day Hall, the administration building.

William died on January 23, 1950 at age 57 and is interred at Mount Hebron Cemetery, Montclair. Eloise moved subsequently to Asheville in order to be near her sisters, Lola and Virginia.

Anne Katherine Stuckle, their only child (b. Dec. 7, 1924 at Montclair.) was educated at Kimberly School, Montclair, and graduated with an A.B. degree from Sweetbrier College. She married on June 29, 1953, at Asheville, David Tullis Houston (b. July 20, 1909), the son of David Houston and Elizabeth Black Tullis Cochran. He graduated in Civil Engineering from M.I.T. in 1930; was a member of Sigma Nu fraternity, and Tau Beta Pi (honorary). He obtained a law degree at Rutgers Law School in 1935. Anne and David Houston have one child, Anne Cochran, born April 13, 1954 at Short Hills, N.J. His two children by a previous marriage have been legally adopted by Anne. They are: David Tullis, Jr. (b. September 8, 1945)





and Cynthia Alison (b. September 16, 1947).



32. Anne Anderson Braithwaite, the youngest daughter of Colonel Albert W. and Martha Ann (Hillhouse) Anderson, was born June 10, 1893 at Greenville, S.C. She was educated at Converse College, with preparatory work at Tilton High School, Wilmington, N.C.

She married on March 30, 1918, Albert Newby Braithwaite of Leeds, England. They had four children: Aland Newby, Denys Anderson, Robin Bruce Hillhouse, and Anne Anderson Braithwaite. The family made their home in Berkshire and Yorkshire, England.

Major Braithwaite, a member of Parliament, was knighted in 1945 for his work in London and Washington during World War II. From Who's Who (in the United Kingdom) 1944 and 1957, the following composite sketch was made:

Braithwaite, Major Sir Albert Newby, Knight, created 1945; D. S. O. 1918; M. P. (Unionist) from Buckrose, East Yorkshire, 1926-45; M. P. (Conservative) from Harrow West, since 1951. Born September 2, 1893, the son of Albert Braithwaite (at one time the Lord Mayor of Leeds) and Patti (Newby) Braithwaite. He was educated at the Woodhouse Grove School, Leeds Grammar School, and Leeds University. Enlisted as a private soldier, August 1914; commissioned in Yorkshire Hussars, January 1915; served overseas two and a half years. During World War II he was appointed a member of the British Military Commission to the U.S.A. Director: Guardian Eastern Insurance Co., Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co. Ltd., Oddenino's Hotel & Restaurant Ltd., Porex Ltd., Huddersfield Collieries Ltd., Great Western Trust Ltd., Essex Brick Co. Ltd., Geyer Ltd., Hampshire Brick Co. Ltd., Sterling Engineering Co. Ltd., Lime - Sand Mortar Ltd., and Farnham Stone Co. Ltd. Address in 1944, Swinley Hurst, Ascot, Berkshire; in 1957, Whernside Manor, Dent, West Yorkshire, and Coxland, Ewhurst, Surrey. Club: Carlton.

Anne died on March 15, 1950, and is interred in Bridlington Church, Bridlington, Yorkshire, England.

Aland Newby and his wife, Julie, live in Caracas, Venezuela where he has business interests.

Denys is married, has two children, and lives in England.

Robin Bruce married Susanna Crenshaw Wilcox of Augusta. They have four children.

Anne Anderson is married, has two children, and





lives in France.





33. Martha Ruth Hillhouse, eldest child of William Chambers and Nell (Thomas) Hillhouse, was born May 19, 1898 at Waynesboro, Georgia.

She was educated at the Waynesboro High School, Agnes Scott College (one year), Georgia State Normal College, and Teachers College, Columbia University (E.S. degree, 1922).

She taught first in the Waynesboro public schools, and after Teachers College at the Maryland State Teachers College (Towson, Md.) and East Carolina College (Greenville, N.C.). Upon decision to enter religious education work, Ruth enrolled at the Assembly Training School for Lay Workers at Richmond, Va., graduating in 1928. Later, when the Training School became a graduate school, she returned and earned the Master of Religious Education degree (1936).

In her chosen field she has been the student worker at three college churches: the Oakland Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rock Hill, S.C.; the First Presbyterian Church, Greenville, N.C.; and the First Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Miss. She has also served as the Director of Religious Education at the First Presbyterian Church, Montgomery, Ala.; the First Presbyterian Church, Florence, S.C.; and the First Presbyterian Church, Charlottesville, Va.

In June 1954 she became field representative for the Board of Women's Work of the Presbyterian Church, U.S. travelling throughout the Assembly wherever her services are requested. An interesting article by her appears in the Presbyterian Survey, November 1956 under the title, "From the Diary of a 'Traveling Salesman'".

Ruth owns her own home in Hendersonville, N.C., but since she is always on the go in her work, she makes the family home at Waynesboro her base.



34. William Charles Hillhouse, the elder son, was born November 13, 1899 at Waynesboro, Ga. and studied in the Waynesboro public schools.

Upon the outbreak of World War I, he entered the Student Army Training Corps at Oglethorpe University (Atlanta). When the war was over he continued his course at Oglethorpe, graduating with the B.S. degree in 1921. Member of the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity.

After graduation he entered business with his father in Waynesboro; became superintendent of the Sunday School, First Presbyterian Church; a member of the Exchange Club; and was elected Commander of the American Legion Post. He left Waynesboro in 1933 to accept a position with the Tennessee Eastman Corporation in Kingsport, Tenn.

He married on June 3, 1939 Thelma Bennett, daughter of Clarence Amos and Bessie (Grundy) Bennett of Central City, Kentucky. They have one daughter, Janice, born June 10, 1942.

In 1958 William completed 25 years of continuous service with Tennessee Eastman and received a company citation and award. He holds a supervisory position in the Quality Control and Production Office.

The home which he owns is on a beautiful residential street. Thelma is an accomplished pianist, and substitutes as a music teacher; William is an enthusiastic gardener. All the family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Kingsport where William has been a Deacon for fifteen years.





35. Albert Miller Hillhouse, the second son of William Chambers and Nell (Thomas) Hillhouse, was born December 8, 1902 at Waynesboro.

He studied at the Waynesboro public schools; Davidson College (A.B. 1924); New York University Law (J.D. 1930); University of North Carolina (M.A. econ. 1931); and Northwestern University (Ph.D. econ. 1938). He was second honor graduate at Davidson and third honor graduate in the law school. As an undergraduate he was president of the Davidson student body. Member of Pi Kappa Alpha, Omicron Delta Kappa, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Delta Phi (legal).

Married on February 15, 1937 Elizabeth Mitchell Cheek of Danville, Kentucky (born May 28, 1912, daughter of the Reverend F. Powell Cheek, Professor at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, and Sadie Taylor Cheek). Elizabeth is an A.B. graduate of Centre College (Women's Department), with graduate work at the University of Chicago and Cornell. At the time of their marriage she was an instructor at Centre. They have two daughters, Helen Tilford (born August 9, 1940, Charlotte, N.C.) and now a student at Mount Holyoke College, and Margaret Logan, born April 16, 1944 at Washington, D.C.

Dr. Hillhouse has been Professor of Public Administration, Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, Cornell University since 1952. Prior to this appointment he was on the faculties of the Armour Institute of Technology, Davidson College and the University of Cincinnati.

Consultant, and author of: Defaulted Municipal Bonds; New Sources of Municipal Revenue; Municipal Bonds, A Century of Experience; chapter on "Administrative Measurement" in The Technique of Municipal Administration, and articles on public finance and public administration. Co-author of: Tax Limits Appraised; Local Government Debt Administration; Tax-Reverted Properties in Urban Areas; Where Cities Get Their Money, Supplement on Non-Property Taxes; Model Investment of State Funds Law; and Governing Post-War Germany (Litchfield and Associates).

Member of the Presbyterian Church; advisory board of The Federal Accountant and The Administrative Science Quarterly; staff member, President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; consultants' panel, Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C.; member of the American Economic Association, American Political Science





Association, and American Society for Public Administration.

Graduate of the School of Military Government, Charlottesville, 1944. Chief of the Public Finance Branch, Austria; later Germany, in Military Government and under the High Commissioner. Chairman of the nine-man Tripartite Committee which wrote the basic Occupation Costs Agreement between the three powers upon establishment of the German Western Republic.

Biographical sketches in the Davidson College Alumni Bulletin, May 1940; America's Young Men (Vol. III); Directory of American Scholars (1942); Who's Who In The East (1955); and American Men of Science (Vol. III).



36. Nell Hillhouse Baldwin was born June 23, 1906 at Waynesboro, Ga. After preparation in the Waynesboro public schools, she entered Agnes Scott College, graduating with the A.B. degree in 1928.

Nell has long been a successful social science teacher in the public schools - at Crisp County (Cordele), Colquit County (Moultrie), Fort Valley, and Waynesboro. In addition to her college work, she has done post-graduate study at East Carolina Teachers College (now East Carolina College), Georgia State Teachers College, and Cornell University. During World War II she was Executive Secretary of the American Red Cross at Moultrie.

On September 5, 1936 she married Charles Baldwin of Fort Valley, the son of Nathaniel H. and Nell (James) Baldwin. Charles was a student at Mercer University where he was a member of the Sigma Mu fraternity. He shifted his business interests to Waynesboro in 1944 following the serious illness of his father-in-law and need there for his help.

In 1957 the Senior Class at the Waynesboro High School dedicated their yearbook to Nell with the following inscription:

"Because of her achievements in her profession:

"Because of her rich, warm personality, her humor, her qualities of sympathy and understanding:

"Because of the ideals which she inspires:

"We dedicate the 1957 Hurricane to ..."

Nell was also selected in 1957 as Burke County's "Teacher of the Year", having previously been elected to a similar honor in the Waynesboro High School by her fellow faculty members. In recent years she has interested herself in local history, and is co-author of An Intelligent Student's Guide to Burke County (Ga.) History (1956); has also served on the Georgia State Textbook Selection Committee.

In the First Presbyterian Church of Waynesboro, she has for fourteen years taught a Sunday School class.





37. Katherine Roberta Hillhouse Goss, the youngest child of William Chambers and Nell (Thomas) Hillhouse, was born August 3, 1911 at Waynesboro.

She studied at the Waynesboro public schools, the Waynesboro Junior College, and Wesleyan College (Macon), A.E. Wesleyan 1932.

On July 5, 1935 she married the Reverend Mack Mashburn Goss, the son of General Washington and Mary Elizabeth (Mashburn) Goss of Cherokee County, Ga. Mack graduated from the Canton (Ga.) High School and Mercer University, A.E. 1932. His theological training was at the Andover Newton Theological School (Newton Centre, Mass.), B.D. 1934; and his post-graduate work at Columbia and the University of Chicago. They have two children, William Miller (born March 3, 1941) and Mary Nell (born May 13, 1945).

The family has lived at Walhalla, S.C.; Summerville, S.C.; Hartsville, S.C.; and Hendersonville, N.C. where the Reverend Goss held pastorates. Since 1951 he has been pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hendersonville. Katherine teaches in the nearby Flat Rock High School. They now own their own home on Balsam Road in Hendersonville.

While in South Carolina the Reverend Goss served for ten years as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Connie Maxwell Children's Home; for two years as Pastor-advisor of the Baptist Student Union; and as a member of the committee which recommended the removal of Furman University to a new location north of the city of Greenville. At Hartsville he led in the 1950 Centennial Celebration of the Hartsville Church. The history of the Hartsville church, written for that occasion, received Convention-wide recognition through the Baptist Historical Commission as a model history. On various occasions Mr. Goss served as speaker at Furman University, The Citadel, Clemson College, Winthrop, Limestone, and Coker Colleges. He also contributed articles to "The Builder", "Open Windows", and the "Training Union Magazine".

While at Hendersonville his pastorate has been characterized by constructive growth along all lines, and especially by the construction of a beautiful new sanctuary (dedicated in 1958). His contribution to denominational life is not only local, but also state and Convention-wide. He has been president of the local Pastors' conference and moderator of the Carolina Association; has served on the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Baptist Children's Homes, the Historical Commission of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, the Relief and Annunity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and on the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina





Baptist Hospital at Winston-Salem. Notwithstanding his busy church life, he has also found time for more than 20 years' service as a Rotarian.



BRISTOL (England) BRANCH

ULSTER BRANCH

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

SOUTH CAROLINA BRANCH

LONDON BRANCH

FAMILY TREE

HILLHOUSE



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The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the  
 various methods which have been proposed for the determination of  
 the rate of reaction between a solid and a liquid. It is shown that  
 the most reliable method is that of measuring the change in weight  
 of the solid as the reaction proceeds. This method is applicable to  
 all cases in which the solid is insoluble in the liquid. It is  
 also applicable to cases in which the solid is soluble in the liquid,  
 provided that the solid is in the form of a powder or of small  
 pieces. The method of measuring the change in weight of the solid  
 is described in detail, and it is shown that it is possible to  
 determine the rate of reaction with a high degree of accuracy.  
 The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the  
 various factors which influence the rate of reaction between a solid  
 and a liquid. It is shown that the rate of reaction is influenced  
 by the nature of the solid, the nature of the liquid, the temperature  
 of the reaction, and the surface area of the solid. The influence  
 of each of these factors is discussed in detail, and it is shown that  
 the rate of reaction can be increased by increasing the surface area  
 of the solid, by increasing the temperature of the reaction, and  
 by using a more reactive liquid. The influence of the nature of the  
 solid and the nature of the liquid is also discussed, and it is shown  
 that the rate of reaction is generally higher for solids which are  
 more reactive and for liquids which are more reactive.















